

**FBIS**

# DAILY REPORT

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PLO CITED ON SOVIET SUPPORT FOR SAUDI PEACE PLAN

GF061640 Doha QNA in Arabic 1415 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] Riyadh, 6 Nov (QNA) — Palestinian sources have been quoted here as saying that Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev has described Saudi Arabia's peace plan as the cornerstone for the solution to the Middle East crisis. According to the Saudi paper AL-JAZIRAH, these sources say that Soviet leaders view Saudi Arabia's plan as the proper way to resolve the Palestinian problem.

Quoting these sources, the paper reports from Beirut that during his recent visit to Moscow, Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO's Executive Committee, acquainted himself with the Soviet leaders' view on Saudi Arabia's peace plan, which contains eight points to establish a Palestinian state and peace in the Middle East.

PLO STAND ON FAHD PLAN 'NOT YET FORMULATED'

NC081529 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in English 1445 GMT 8 Nov 81

[Text] PLO Executive Committee member and spokesman 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar said in an interview with the Arab Emirates daily AL-KHALIJ today that the official PLO position on the Saudi peace plan had not yet been formulated. He said that the PLO's welcome of the plan does not necessarily mean its final approval by the Executive Committee.

Abu Mayzar added that the PLO Central Committee might meet before the Fes Arab summit in order to formulate the position on the plan. A working paper would be submitted to the summit by the PLO rejecting Security Council Resolution 242 and supporting the Palestinians' right to self-determination, an independent state, and to return to their homes. Stress would be placed on the necessity to confront the U.S.-Israeli strategic alliance and the European participation in the multinational Sinai force.

PLO EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETS, ISSUES STATEMENT

JN061716 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1615 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] The PLO Executive Committee held a meeting today under Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat]. The committee discussed the political situation on the Arab, local and international levels in light of the tour of Saudi Arabia and several countries in the Arab Maghreb made by Brother Abu 'Ammar. A major part of the committee's meeting was devoted to following up developments in the occupied territories in light of the heroic upheaval of our people that erupted against the Zionist plots. The Executive Committee has issued the following statement:

The PLO Executive Committee has discussed our people's upheaval in the occupied homeland against the autonomy plot and the capitulatory plans which are being designed by the enemies of our people and our Arab nation with the aim of liquidating the Palestine issue and striking at Arab steadfastness.

While greeting this upheaval of our steadfast people in our occupied land as they are facing the Zionist enemy and its fascist war machine, we assert our confidence in our people and in the inevitable victory of our just cause.

The enemy's claims about the (implementation) of its policy in the occupied areas is a mere exchange of its military guise for a false civilian one under which the enemy hides its continued occupation and plots against our people.

The closure of the Palestinian universities after storming them and the arrest and persecution of the popular masses and students with bullets and bombs will not intimidate our people, who are determined to continue the struggle to undermine autonomy and to continue to face the occupation forces until our people attain their objectives in guaranteeing their national and inalienable rights for return and self-determination and set up their national and independent state and its capital, Jerusalem, on their national soil.

While waging its battles on more than one level and on all fronts, the PLO expresses pride in our people's cohesion inside the occupied homeland, in their national unity and determination to struggle relentlessly against the occupation authorities and policy. The continued popular upheaval confirms the defeat of the occupiers' dreams to find an alternative leadership or to peddle autonomy under the guise of changing some methods of the occupation authorities.

We greet the determination of our steadfast struggling people to continue their struggle against Zionist occupation and its fascist and repressive practices and against the settlement plans and those aimed at encroaching on the national unity of our people within the framework of the PLO, including the suspect plants to set up village leagues.

This struggle and steadfastness will alone open the road of victory before our people and revolution until the flags of our revolution fly high over Palestine and beloved Jerusalem. Long live the brave unheaval and victory to the people and their revolution.

'ARAFAT, SOVIET LEADERS EXCHANGE MESSAGES 6 NOV

NC070720 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0530 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Text] Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] last night met with Soviet Ambassador Comrade Aleksandr Soldatov. Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi] attended the meeting. Brother Abu 'Ammar received from the ambassador a message from the Soviet leadership on some of the Arab conditions.

The brother commander in chief also sent a message to the Soviet leadership on the developments in the area, including the Israeli threats and military concentrations in southern Lebanon, and on the events taking place in the Middle East area.

'ARAFAT RETURNS TO BEIRUT FROM ARAB TOUR

NC061215 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1115 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] Brother leader, Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has returned to Beirut following an Arab tour on which he visited Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, Algeria and Libya and held talks on the grave conditions through which the Arab nation and the Palestinian issue are passing, the Israeli military concentrations in south Lebanon, as well as the topics on the agenda of the Fes summit conference, with a view to agreeing on a unified stand to confront the challenges facing the Arab nation.

'ARAFAT RECEIVES YUGOSLAV ENVOY, CHEDLI KLIBI

JN081818 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1745 GMT 8 Nov 81

[Text] Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] received this afternoon Chedli Klibi, Arab League secretary general. Our correspondent has learned that during the meeting, a comprehensive review was made of current Arab and international developments. Brother Abu 'Ammar and Chedli Klibi inspected the Al-Fakihani area, which has exposed to a treacherous Zionist aerial aggression some months ago. They also inspected the place where agents of Zionist intelligence detonated a booby-trapped car in the Arab League street last month.

Abu 'Ammar also received the Yugoslav ambassador in Beirut and discussed with him current Arab developments, a number of international issues of joint interests and the means of strengthening and promoting the bilateral relations.

KLIBI CHAIRS ARAB LEAGUE MEETING IN AMMAN 5 NOV

JN052040 Amman Domestic Television Service in English 2000 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi has said that the 11th Arab summit held in Amman last year was a turning historic development in the future of progress in the Arab world.

Mr Klibi opened this evening a meeting of the coordination committee between the Arab League General Secretariat and the directors of specialized Arab organizations in Amman.

Representatives of 23 specialized Arab organizations and of the Arab League will discuss a report on his activities since the last session and a memorandum on the recommendations of its technical subcommittee and the problem of duplication of Arab organizations' efforts.

LEAGUE SAID TO MEDIATE OMAN-PRDY RECONCILIATION

GF061704 Doha QNA in Arabic 1418 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] Riyadh, 6 Nov (QNA) -- Quoting sources very close to the Arab League secretary General, the Saudi magazine AL-YAMAMAH reports today that the Arab League will mediate to bring about a reconciliation between the Sultanate of Oman and the PDRY.

The sources say that this reconciliation will be concluded through the Arab League itself, and the league will perhaps seek assistance from Arab personalities such as former Algerian President Ahmed Ben Bella and some PLO leaders.

Arab League Denies Report

GF071433 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1205 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Text] Tunis, 7 Nov (GNA) -- Sources close to Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi have denied the report published by an Arab magazine on mediation by Arab figures between the Sultanate of Oman and the PDRY.

Quoting sources close to the Arab League, the Saudi magazine AL-YAMAMAH reported yesterday that the Arab League will mediate a reconciliation between Oman and the PDRY and that it will perhaps be assisted by other Arab personalities.

Sources close to the Arab League have asserted to a GULF NEWS AGENCY correspondent in Tunis that the Arab League secretary general is personally concerned with all Arab disputes and that he is dealing with them himself.

GULF AFFAIRSGULF COUNCIL FOREIGN MINISTERS MEET IN RIYADH

## Saudi Minister Opens Meeting

LD081454 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1335 GMT 8 Nov 81

[Text] Riyadh, 8 Nov (SPA) -- The conference of foreign affairs ministers of the Gulf Cooperation Council [GCC] countries started [words indistinct] this afternoon at the conference hall in Riyadh. Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister, gave the opening speech in which he welcomed their excellencies the ministers and wished them success [words indistinct] in their efforts to serve the interests of the Arab Gulf peoples in particular and the Arab and Islamic nations in general. The conference held a closed session following the prince's speech.

## First Session Ends

GF081935 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1840 GMT 8 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Riyadh, 8 November -- The foreign ministers of the Gulf Cooperation Council [GCC] countries ended their first working session, which lasted 2 hours, this evening. During the session the ministers approved a number of topics that will be referred to the second Gulf summit, including the draft of the agreement on GCC economic unity and industrial coordination.

The closed session ended at 1930. SPA has learned that the foreign ministers studied the recommendations submitted by the industry ministers as well as the recommendations of the chiefs of general staff of the member states of the council. The ministers decided to hold their next session at 0930 tomorrow.

The meeting was attended by His Royal Highness Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal, Kuwaiti Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister His Highness Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad, Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak al Khalifah, Omani Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Mr Qays az-Zawawi, UAE Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Mr Rashid 'Abdallah, Qatari Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani and Gulf Cooperation Council Secretary General Mr 'Abdallah Bishara.

The foreign ministers will return to their countries tomorrow evening and are scheduled to return to Riyadh, in the company of their leaders, the following day.

KUWAITOFFICIAL PREVIEWS GULF COOPERATION SUMMIT

LD071144 Kuwait KUNA in English 1014 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Text] Kuwait 4 Nov (KUNA) -- The security of the region will be treated with special care and greater concentration at the summit of the Gulf Cooperation Council, according to the secretary general of the committee for cooperation with the Arab Gulf states at the Foreign Ministry here Saturday.

In an interview with Kuwaiti newspaper AL-ANBA', Shaykh Salim al-Jabar al-Ahmad as-Sabah [assistant to the secretary general of the Committee for Cooperation with the Arab Gulf States, Ministry of Foreign Affairs] maintained that "a serious and quick action (must be taken) with regard to plans that secure the self protection of the Gulf in accordance with the policy of its states that stipulates the region's security is the responsibility of the Gulf states alone." This, he added "requires increasing the military potential of these states and making plans to this effect."

Among other important issues to be discussed during the forthcoming summit is the mediation efforts to be carried out by the GCC (Gulf Cooperation Council) General Secretariat to end differences between the Sultanate of Oman and Democratic Yemen, Shaykh Salim pointed out. He indicated that purifying the atmosphere is necessary to allow for the concentration on the major issues, especially the development process.

Shaykh Salim expressed belief "the visit by (South Yemeni) President 'Ali Nasir Mohammed to Kuwait, during which he held talks with his highness the amir, dealt with the mediation question in which Kuwait had a big role in the past."

The impact on the region of the tripartite treaty recently signed by Libya, South Yemen and Ethiopia will also be debated during the GCC summit, Shaykh Salim noted. "This emanates from the conviction that it is necessary to free the Gulf from all forms of struggle, cartels and alliances."

The Kuwaiti Foreign Ministry official continued his review of the items on the agenda of the Riyadh summit by stating that the Lebanese crisis would be included in it. "Due to the important events (taking place) in Lebanon, and their influence on the Arab situation as a whole," he said, adding that the summit will also discuss what has already been arrived at by the Arab Follow-up Committee.

The committee comprising Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Syria, the Arab League and Lebanon holds its sixth ministerial conference in Lebanon today.

Shaykh Salim pointed out the Saudi Middle East peace proposal will also be reviewed within the framework of backing it in the forthcoming Arab summit in Fes. A recommendation by the GCC foreign ministers, he indicated, called for its submission to the Fes summit to allow it to become an pan-Arab project in abidance by the Baghdad summit resolution which calls for abandoning the unilateral solution of any problem.

The joint economic agreement will also be signed during the GCC summit, Shaykh Salim indicated, adding that the summit in addition will endorse the recommendations on industrial coordination and integration among the countries of the region submitted to the summit by the GCC industry ministers.

#### GOVERNMENT WARNS EUROPE AGAINST SINAI FORCE

LD081138 Kuwait KUNA in English 1038 GMT 8 Nov 81

[Text] Kuwait, 8 Nov (KUNA) -- Kuwaiti warned four European states Sunday that their participation in the Sinai peace-keeping force will negatively affect their relations with Arab countries.

The warning came at separate meetings held by Acting Foreign Under Secretary Faysal Salah al-Mutawa with the ambassadors of the United Kingdom, France, Holland and Italy. Al-Mutawa told the ambassadors that the contribution of their countries to the proposed multi-national peace-keeping force in Sinai following the withdrawal of the Israeli occupation forces "will negatively reflect on the Arab-European relations in general."

An official Foreign Minister spokesman said Kuwait's move comes in abidance by the Arab summit resolutions and on the basis of Kuwait's policy of rejecting the Camp David accords.

Under the Camp David agreement, Israeli troops are to pull out of the Sinai Peninsula by April next year.

#### SAUDI ARABIA

#### AL-JAZIRAH ON REQUEST FOR USSR SUPPORT OF PLAN

LD071404 Riyadh SPA in English 1211 GMT 7 Nov 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Riyadh, 7 Nov (SPA) -- The growing need for the implementation of the principles as enshrined in the Saudi Arabian Middle East plan for durable peace in the region and Prince 'Abdallah's call to the Arab nation to devise a unified stand on the kingdom's plan, characterising reason, patience and farsightedness appeared for editorial comments in today's newspapers.

AL-JAZIRAH newspaper highlighted the statement of Crown Prince Fahd and the reminder of Prince Saud al-Faysal, stressing the importance of Moscow's stand on the Middle East plan and the necessity of its participation to push forward the process of peace in the region.

The paper said, "The Kingdom has been playing a historic role for the Arab nation by preserving the freedom of its diplomatic moves away from the two super powers' polarization."

The paper said the Kingdom by making use of Arab potentials and influence extends a request to the Arab countries having close ties with Kremlin leaders to play a healthy role in asking the Soviet Union to take a more positive stand toward the Arab issue.

"If the Soviet Union is keen to establish peace in the region, the true criterion for its policy in the region should be acceptance of the principles as underlined by Crown Prince Fahd's peace plan," the paper added.

#### SPA REPORTS CARRINGTON'S TV REMARKS ON VISIT

LD081858 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1617 GMT 8 Nov 81

[Text] London, 5 Nov (SPA) -- Independent television today showed a special program on the Middle East issue and attempts to establish peace in the region. Guests on the program were the British foreign secretary, Lord Carrington, and a number of politicians and journalists from various countries. Those taking part in the program concentrated their discussion on the Saudi peace plan. They stressed the failure of the Camp David accords, stressing that they must be replaced by the Saudi peace plan.

Lord Carrington stressed that Saudi Arabia wants peace, that it is concerned with that issue and that it believes it is imperative to find a solution to the Middle East problem.

Lord Carrington referred to the possibility of his meeting with Mr Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, and his recognition of the organization on the condition of mutual recognition between the organization and Israel.

Lord Carrington also referred to the issue of sending British troops to Sinai. He said that his country would send troops because the United States and a number of European countries would also do so, and he added that he will try to convince the parties concerned of this.

RIYADH SPEAKS OUT AGAINST IRAN'S RULERS

LD081344 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 8 Nov 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Psychological elements play a basic role in directing the course of a man's life. The greater the pressures on a man, particularly if he has a weak soul, the more imbalanced his thinking becomes, until finally he reaches such a stage of derangement that he begins to move aggressively against others in a bid to find a way out of his state. That stage is known as the stage of hysteria.

The rulers of Iran have reached this state now. All their previous actions indicated that they will sooner or later reach the stage of hysteria because of their embroilment up to their necks in bloodbaths. It was natural for them to lose all rationality and to indulge in actions aimed at harming honorable people. This is exactly what the rulers of Iran are doing today, now that they have reached the stage of hysteria in their actions against both themselves and their people.

The Iranian rulers are now a disgrace to Islam. They have wronged Islam and brought disrepute to its followers. In fact, the rulers of Iran have nothing to do with Islam.

The Tehran 'trumpet,' which is accustomed to broadcasting false reports, has begun to disseminate fabricated reports and falsehoods against the Saudi Arabian Kingdom: Radio Tehran has reported that the AWACS planes have been flying over the two holy mosques and other sacred places. Such sinful talk, which is without any foundation, can be easily refuted by the pilgrims who are still in the Kingdom. They know full well that what Radio Tehran has disseminated is nothing but cheap fabrication by a rancorous group which has departed from Islam and chosen a course opposed to the honorable sound Islamic course. They have adopted unethical and inhumane attitudes as a way of life and action in their daily lives. Gallows have been set up for hanging children. Scores of men and women in Iran are daily ushered like herds toward the slaughterhouses by people without parallel in ferociousness, meanness and rancor in the entire history of Islam.

Yet despite all this, they come to encroach on the honorable, trying in vain to harm them, for no reason other than [words indistinct] because we felt that the battle was imbalanced. There is a big difference between those who act in accordance with sound Islamic ethics and the rancorous Tehran group, which acts for the devil and by its hysterical actions provides the enemies of Islam with so much that these enemies of Islam have accomplished more than they have for hundreds of years. The hysterical rulers of Iran have now come to provide the enemies of the Islamic nation with whatever they want.

Do the rulers of Tehran not know that the last thing they are equipped to talk about is honor, humanity and ethics? By shedding the blood of the innocent, the Iranian rulers have erased all such words from their dictionary of conduct. This is evident from the incident in which an Argentine aircraft crashed, revealing that there was an air bridge between Israel and Tehran for supplying the Iranian rulers with Israeli arms.

This is Islam in the eyes of the corrupt clique in Iran. We would have preferred that Radio Tehran not encroach with false talk against the honorable.

The nooses of the gallows which the Iranian rulers have set up have begun to tighten around the necks of these rulers themselves. Hence they seek a way out of the impasse by attacking others, hoping that this will ease the feeling of guilt that the mad experience after every action.

'SPOKESMAN' DENIES U.S. PROMISED AIR UMBRELLA

NC082018 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1958 GMT 8 Nov 81

[Text] Cairo, 8 Nov (MENA) -- An official Egyptian spokesman has denied a report by the Washington POST today that Egypt has obtained an assurance from the government of President Ronald Reagan to provide an air umbrella against the Soviet Union in the event that Egypt were to attack Libya.

The paper said President Husni Mubarak secured this promise during his recent visit to Washington before the assassination of departed leader Anwar as-Sadat.

The spokesman said what the paper published in this regard has not taken place and is baseless.

PRESIDENT MUBARAK 8 NOV PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY SPEECH

NC081100 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0917 GMT 8 Nov 81

[President Husni Mubarak's speech to the joint People's Assembly and Consultative Council session in Cairo -- live in a linkup of Cairo transmitters]

[Text] In the name of God the merciful and compassionate, brother and sister members of the two assemblies. Brother citizens. [applause] Sad days have passed since the hero leader passed away well pleased and well-pleasing unto him. All of us miss him as a great leader of the procession, as a national leader, keen on the interests of his country and nation, as a solid relentless struggler. He has offered his life up to the last moments in working for the sake of Egypt and for safeguarding its sacred soil and protecting its rights, heritage and sublime values and for the building of a better future for the coming generations of its sons. We miss him in his absolute belief in God and his divine decree, his belief in the people and their sovereignty and freedom and in his heroic devotion in the service of the cause of peace throughout the world and in the area in which we live and with which we react and inside the one Egyptian family. We miss him in his courage and bravery and in his decision making which served the national interest regardless of the difficulties and the challenges. We miss him in his loyalty to his country and his link with the environment in which he grew and the genuine values which were implanted in him since his boyhood. We miss him as a giant in his measures and achievements and in what he was able to accomplish for his homeland and nation in a few years in one of the most grave phases of modern history.

Dear brothers and sisters. In opening this new session, we want to make a pledge together for God's inspiration in a new upsurge that proceeds with every forward step to the future which opens new horizons and limitless hopes. Our way to this will be through sincere collective and sincere work for God and the homeland and unity emanating from our belief that the hour of work has come. All of us are called upon to rise to the level of the events and challenges; to adhere to objectivity and self-denial; to keep away from wrangling, whims and self-interests, because we are faced by the greater challenge of to be or not to be.

The philosophy on which we must agree, around which we must rally, and which we must use as a model in thought and deed is that Egypt is for all and that it is not the society of the distinguished minority which monopolizes the wealth and influence, nor is it the society of the chosen elite which rises above the people and imposes its tutelage on them, nor is it the society of class dictatorship or sectarianism which seeks to humiliate the people and their honor. Egypt must be for all its sons who are participating in building it with their brains, arms and hearts on the basis of equal opportunities and equality in shouldering the responsibilities. Thus, we must fight monopolization in all fields. In this political work, economic activities and intellectual and cultural achievements shall be equal.

In particular, the intellectual groups with a sense of national commitment and honesty are requested to go down to the field of public work with all their energies and weight. It is unacceptable that Egypt should import experts from abroad when some of its own sons have achieved the highest international standards in all domains of science and knowledge and have become pioneers of human progress with sky high fame. It behoves them to direct all their expertise and knowledge to the building of the new Egypt, the country which has been generous to them.

Brothers and sisters, the phenomenon of bloody terrorism recently invaded our life. It was a terrorism that sought to destroy every building; a barbaric terrorism which schemed and plotted in the dark to destroy everything and to impose a rule of injustice and darkness; a rash abhorrent terrorism led by backward groups which resorted to bloodshed and crime to kill innocent people, undermine every honest value, and abort all civilized progress; a grudgeful evil terrorism which sought to turn the Egypt of love and life into a swamp of blood and mutilated limbs and a field for the rule of the gallows and the demagogue murderers; a terrorism which intruded upon religion and faith and was an enemy of knowledge and development and chose treachery and fire to destroy the edifice of man and do away with all the foundations of our life and existence.

If the will of God chose the hero of mankind and peace to be the victim on 6 October, one of the most immortal days in Egypt's history, it was perhaps divine wisdom that that abominable ugly crime was the warning to all Egypt to purge itself of this disease.

I wish in this respect to draw attention very clearly to the following points:

1. The destruction of terrorism, although above all a security responsibility at present, remains a political and intellectual responsibility both in the short term and in the long term. If the murderers have used religion as a cover for their crimes -- when indeed religion is innocent of them -- the protection of the society and, consequently, the protection of the democratic structure dictates that we politically and intellectually confront this deviate misleading ideology, to acquaint our young and every family in Egypt with the true meanings of the religious mission and its legal and subjective rules. Such criminal deviations are not new to the history of the religious call. This abnormality appeared in distant periods in history. This is why the political and intellectual responsibility of dealing with this disease runs parallel to the security responsibility.
2. This political and intellectual responsibility is not confined to the majority party. It is also the responsibility of the opposition and all intellectual areas of all colors. The call of terrorism did not make any differentiation at all when it selected its victims.
3. This responsibility should begin at school and should be present at all stages of education. It should be shouldered by all the positions responsible for spreading education and spreading the call of religion, with stable organized planning that convinces with the right argument and sound demonstration.
4. Every citizen and lover of Egypt can be reassured that the internal front is completely sound and that the estates of the people which are guarding their security have proved their capability of safeguarding security without harming public freedoms and rights. In this, they are supported by the vigilance of those working in them and their devotion to duty regardless of the sacrifices required of them. They also enjoy an overwhelming popular support emanating from our vigilant masses' awareness of the gravity of what was being engineered for Egypt in the dark and from their conviction that the hand of black terror had wanted to destroy all, whether they were supporters or opposers, Muslims or Christians, the guardians of security or the soldiers of construction, men of education and information, religious ulema and advocates of virtue.

All of us are proud of the big role that is being played by the security men in protecting Egypt, safeguarding the safety of its sons and establishments. They remained, under all circumstances, an example of vigilance and courage and of readiness for sacrifice. They suffered martyrs who gave their chaste souls while protecting Egypt and chasing evil, aggression and terror.

The security men have performed their national duty without disregarding the rule of law and without violating the freedoms and the rights of the citizens, because they are Egypt's watchful eye, the aides of justice and the protectors of stability and legitimacy.

Dear brothers. Our primary responsibility in the phase of peace is building the Egyptian economy on firm bases that enable us to achieve the ambitious goals, on which all of us have agreed, for this juncture in which Egypt is enjoying sufficient resources and the stability that is necessary for sound economic growth. It is no exaggeration to say that the success of our collective march will depend -- to a large extent -- on our capability to face the economic question with firm steps, pure and believing hearts and creative and objective thoughts that proceed along the sound course. Therefore, the economic aspects will be in the forefront of the issues in which I shall resort to asking for assistance and consultation from every one who has an opinion, knowledge and expertise.

I would like to emphasize that there will be no going back on the policy of economic openness, because, in our estimation it represents the exemplary course for the comprehensive economic and social development and for enabling the masses to reap the fruits of peace and stability.

As I had mentioned in my speech before you on 14 October, the open-door policy must be productive. This means that the projects we approve within the framework of the open-door policy must be aimed at producing the basic needs of the working groups who represent the great majority of this people and its broad base, and not at producing the luxury commodities the use of which is limited to the society of the minority who can afford them. Therefore, the projects the establishment on which we welcome in the coming phase must be aimed at the fields of popular housing and the production of popular foodstuffs, clothes, medicine and furniture for prices that the masses can afford or be aimed at producing export commodities. In this way, they will be contributing to increasing revenues, raising the quality of the products and bringing high expertise to the Egyptian worker.

Furthermore, it is inconceivable that Egypt should remain an importer of a large number of commodities which we can produce locally with great competence and with an acceptable economic cost, because we enjoy definite and comparative characteristics regarding them. In connection with this and in all aspects of our economic activities, we must be sure to work in the interest of the great masses, because the goal, in the end, is to achieve the society of purity and justice and not the society of class privileges and distinctions and exploitative phenomena.

We must always remember that social justice is a basic condition for peace and stability in a society. We will work to achieve and enhance social justice.

I want to submit for public discussion and debate several integral issues related to the economic policy. These issues are now the subject of extensive study by the Cabinet. I want to get acquainted with the views and ideas of the largest number of economic experts about the following issue.

1. The best method to rationalize consumption and to direct local savings to production activity and serving the goals of development.
2. Finding a drastic solution for the housing problem in such a way that every citizen will be able to chart his future and ensure that he will obtain a suitable home at a specific date.

3. Ensuring that subsidies will reach those who deserve them and not others.
4. Eliminating extravagance and lavishness in public and private spending without resorting to arbitrary measures restricting economic activity.
5. Offsetting the current extreme shortage of skilled and trained labor in several production-related spheres and basic services. This question is important for development and reconstruction.
6. The import policy and its effects on the state's revenues and national industry.
7. Supporting and consolidating the public sector in its capacity as the mainstay of industrial production and the main financier of the development process.

On the occasion of submitting these issues for public discussion and debate, I would like to draw attention to a basic question, which is the need for every citizen to maintain a spirit of initiative. It is not correct to depend on what the governmental departments are doing. It is also not correct to resort to passivism and await an invitation extended to a certain individual to carry out a certain economic, social or cultural activity. Rather, we must adhere to the right for individual and collective initiative. We are all citizens and not subjects. We are all equal in our rights and duties. We all share the responsibility. We must work seriously and sincerely to uphold the homeland and achieve prosperity for our great people.

Our course toward this objective collective work lies in a free dialogue based on sound democracy, which is the biggest guarantee for protecting every national effort. If some misled and misleading elements have tried to exploit the democratic atmosphere to wreck our entire social entity, this has not shaken our faith that more democracy is a remedy for the problems of democracy. The vigilance of the noble Egyptian people will enable them to nip the sedition in the bud and to deal firmly and ferociously with its perpetrators and heads. There shall be no laxity with the killers who profane honor, shed blood and sow corruption on this earth. There shall be no negligence in protecting the security of the homeland and the safety of the citizens everywhere.

These events will not affect our faith that the real shield that protects democracy lies in the right of every citizen to express his opinion objectively and within the limits of the law and that the opposition is capable of contributing toward the success of the national march by presenting a well-considered opinion and honest criticism devoid of innuendo and defamation and by participating with the government in the overall confrontation of the problems of the masses.

We must agree that the national objective is the highest and most sublime objective, and that if we differ in our approach to the fulfillment of this objective, then it should be a matter of disagreement, not conflict, an exchange of views, not an exchange of accusations, a cohesion to cast light on the road, not conflict to darken the road, a consultation and coordination, not quarrel and fragmentation. [applause]

Finally, brothers and sisters, the minority must respect the opinion of the majority, and the majority must not ignore the opinion of the minority.

I wish to declare before you that I intend to follow a fixed tradition of dealing with the urgent major problems. After seeking the opinion of and consulting with all who have expertise, knowledge and impartiality, I will ask the legislative and executive institutions to draw up the necessary plans for dealing with these problems in the short term and in the long term as well.

Announcement of these plans and programs will not begin until they have already entered the stage of implementation. The aim of the announcement will then be to urge the masses to play their role in implementation and control.

Brothers and sisters, as we direct all our resources to the process of comprehensive reconstruction in the era of peace, we express the most profound feelings of pride and appreciation for all members of our valiant armed forces [applause] who scored for their country and nation the most glorious victory in contemporary history, and who are still carrying out their immortal mission silently and humbly with complete faith in God, absolute loyalty to Egypt and profound faithfulness to the people who gave them their confidence and entrusted to them their land, honor and safety.

Every Egyptian recalls with pride and esteem the great role played by his armed forces in the glorious October battle and knows that the striking victory scored by our brave sons was not confined in its blessed consequences to the restoration of Arab dignity and the removal of the fragmentation and the sense of loss. It transcended this with its extremely far-reaching political and economic effects. The October victory was the key to comprehensive and just peace, the sure way to the liberation of the land and the historic turning point which convinced the parties to the conflict of the inevitability of settling the issue by peaceful means that safeguard the legitimate rights of every side.

The October victory was the key to building prosperity and progress and the beginning of the inclination to radically deal with the problems of development and economic reform and arrange priorities of national action to ensure the highest degree of security, stability and prosperity for Egypt's struggling people.

There is no doubt that the sacred mission performed by the armed forces in the era of peace is not less important or less serious than their role in times of war, because Egypt shoulders a major responsibility that goes beyond its geographical boundaries, because of its unique position in the heart of the Arab nation and in the vanguard of the African nations struggling for freedom. This historic responsibility extends to include preserving peace and stability in the Middle East region and helping friendly states confront any operations threatening their security and safety. This requires that our armed forces enjoy the highest standard of training, organization and combat efficiency.

Therefore, we will not hesitate to provide all the means of strength and impregnability for these forces of which we are extremely proud.

Brothers and sisters. In recent years Egypt has realized undeniable achievements in the sphere of foreign policy. The effects of these achievements are not confined to the Egyptian people alone, but their beneficial results will spread to all the peoples of the region. This is because the peace Egypt is struggling for is not limited and partial peace but a just and comprehensive peace that will cover the entire Middle East region, that will achieve a major historic reconciliation [musalahah] between Israel and the Arab nation and that will uproot the dispute between them. Thus, all the peoples of the region will be able to dedicate their efforts to confronting the challenges of the age -- the challenges of internal construction; achievement of prosperity, stability and social justice; and catching up with the march of technological progress.

This must be clear to all: Peace to us is a firm strategic commitment and not a tactical position that can change. This is because peace is the road to the future. It is the road which the almighty creator has called on us to follow with all our efforts. It is peace based on right and justice, not on invasion or expansion and not on waiting for and seizing opportunities. As long as the two sides have agreed on a just formula for coexistence and good neighborliness, it is the duty of each of them to fulfill its pledges and implement its commitments without laxity or hesitation.

Successive events have proved that the Camp David formula is a stable base for a comprehensive and just peace. Israel has accepted this formula, adhered to its provisions and cooperated in implementing it. In essence this formula represents the executive framework for Security Council Resolution 242, which calls on all parties to implement and respect its provisions.

Among the positive aspects that call for confidence and hope is that the implementation of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty is going ahead according to plan without any obstacles or difficulties, whether in the sphere of normalizing relations between the two countries or in regard to the total Israeli withdrawal from Egyptian territory. The normalization subcommittees are almost through with their preparation of all detailed agreements. The representatives of the Egyptian ministries and the concerned executive departments as of the second day of this month have started carrying out a complete survey of the area in southern Sinai from which Israel will withdraw preliminary to the Egyptian government's assumption of its responsibility and authority over that Egyptian territory upon the completion of the Israeli withdrawal next April.

I would like to say that it is not correct to pay attention to some odd voices which are trying to subject the issue of the completion of the withdrawal to doubt and bargaining. We consider this an incontestable and indisputable issue. We also have guarantees that ensure that each party will fulfill its commitments and pledges.

On the other hand, we are going forward in the autonomy negotiations with the aim of reaching an agreement on the general principles that will govern the transfer of authority in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip from Israel to the brotherly Palestinian people as a firm step toward self-determination.

We repeat that we do not seek to impose anything on the Palestinian people. We neither claim that we speak on their behalf nor desire to impose custodianship on them. However, we have volunteered to perform a national duty and a historic commitment to them. The Palestinian people will have the final say because the question is one of their future and destiny. They alone will have to choose the formula that will save them from Israeli rule and enable them to participate in building peace and prosperity.

Brother citizens: We are extremely proud of the principled support we find from the sisterly African peoples who have understood the dimensions of our struggle for the sake of peace and freedom, who have absorbed the lessons of the past and who have realized that liberation cannot be achieved by shouting, lamenting and the raising of slogans but by continuous work and constant movement of the various available methods, because inability of movement and waiting for what fate will bring, will only create privation, frustration and despondency because events do not happen spontaneously or autonomically. The movement of history is calculated and the strugglers influence it and are influenced by it and thus natural interaction takes place between the human being and the environment in which he is living.

Furthermore, we adhere to the policy of nonalignment and positive neutrality and call for the strengthening of the Nonaligned Movement and ridding it of the blemishes which stuck to it in recent years -- the blemishes that harmed the solidarity which had existed among the member states in their heydays and which shook many of the fundamental concepts on which their philosophy, procedure and course of action were based and which thus caused them to lose a great deal of their effectiveness and influence on the international sphere. We regret this phenomenon and work to remove it, because we believe that the course of nonalignment is the best course that serves the interests of the peoples in freedom, security and justice.

In connection with this, in formulating our relations with the big powers, we are anxious to deal with each one of them on the basis of the goodwill it shows and real willingness to cooperate, without interference in our affairs, or encroaching on our sovereignty and the freedom of our will, because Egypt is an Arab African state, not Eastern or Western. It extends bridges of cooperation, resists aggression and repression, and supports peoples longing and struggling for freedom and equality. It deals with all, without complexes or sensitivities. It is even prepared to overlook the vestiges of the past and proceed to the future with an open heart and steady steps.

Lofty Egypt will not revolve in the orbit of any state. Proud Egypt will not be a part of the strategy of this or that side. This is because Egypt, which God has honored with Arabism and Islam, is a firm stronghold of freedom and honor in this age and will remain so forever. It will always remain a beacon for science, knowledge and guidance and a banner for the human struggle for the sake of righteousness, good and justice.

Brothers and sisters, members of the People's Assembly and the Consultative Council: Perhaps in this statement I have explained the general lines of the internal and external policies in this important phase of our lives. Before I leave this platform, I must repeat that I will not commit myself to a pledge I cannot fulfill, that I will not keep a fact from the masses and that I will not be lenient regarding any indiscipline or deviation. All of us must give the good example sincerely and faithfully [applause], because the good example is the basis of every good action. Everyone of us must start with himself. [applause] We will not be faithful sons to this honest country unless we extend our hands in unity and firmness and with alert minds and clear hearts to bring about the triumph of Egypt and to proceed to an honorable life and a happy home with the banners of democracy -- the banners of construction, peace, honor and purity. Peace be with you and God's blessings be upon you.

AL-AHRAM SAYS TERRORIST GROUP HAD FOREIGN LINK

NC062316 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2202 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] Cairo, 6 Nov (MENA) -- In Saturday's edition AL-AHRAM reports that the investigations of the terrorist organization's members have revealed that a close link existed between this terrorist organization in Egypt and other, similar elements abroad having the same extremist religious ideas.

AL-AHRAM says the confessions by the members of this organization and seized documents confirm that members of extremist organizations abroad and the terrorist organization in Egypt worked together. Intelligence men have identified and apprehended these elements.

The paper adds that state security intelligence men have ascertained that elements abroad contributed to financing the terrorist organization in Egypt. It has been definitely established that funds were sent by these elements to the organization in Egypt. It has also been possible to identify the elements (?which received) these funds.

AL-AHRAM carries a statement by an Interior Ministry official who affirms that about 99 percent of the members of the terrorist organization have been arrested and that only a few are still being hunted.

The paper says the confessions of those arrested show that those who masterminded the assassination of departed leader Anwar as-Sadat, those who participated in the assassination, those who masterminded and carried out the Asyut operation and those who had arms and explosives in their possession when they were seized as police stormed their hideouts are all grouped together in the same organization. This organization includes elements with extremist religious ideas agreeing in quintessence but disagreeing in detail.

These elements were drawn from an Islamic reform movement [founded in Egypt by Muhammad 'Abduh (1849-1905)] and elements of the Al-Jihad Organization. A member of the Al-Jihad Organization shot and killed an intelligence officer when the organization was attacked in Alexandria last January. The police then shot this organization member dead.

The paper also says the organization included members of the Society of Repudiation and Renunciation [Takfir] and some members of the extremist Islamic Groups, particularly from Upper Egypt.

AL-AHRAM explains that the ministry's strategy was primarily directed toward speeding up the arrest of the remaining leaders and members of the organization in whose possession weapons and explosives were seized and destroying all their channels and lines of communication. The ministry's aim was to deliver a preemptive blow to their terrorist designs to protect the various installations from their sabotage operations and to preserve the lives of many citizens.

An Interior Ministry official has said that the first and important phase of this strategy is almost totally concluded to a reassuring extent. The official added that the second phase involved completing the identification of the remaining links in the chain of the scheme, as well as fully exposing this scheme as far as the means for financing it and its foreign links are concerned. Also in this second phase, the Interior Ministry has also almost completed its investigations. This is because most of the leaders have made comprehensive confessions which have clarified the real dimensions of the scheme.

The source said that the reassuring thing is that the remnants have now actually begun to rid themselves of the ammunition in their possession.

On the other hand, the weekly AKHBAR AL-YAWM, which will appear tomorrow, reports that this week the military prosecution will complete the investigation into the assassination of departed leader Anwar as-Sadat on 6 October. The paper says that when the investigation is completed, the defendants will be court-martialed.

#### OPPOSITION PARTIES EXPRESS SUPPORT FOR MUBARAK

NC082334 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2112 GMT 8 Nov 81

[Text] Cairo, 8 Nov (MENA) -- The leader of the Labor Party, Eng Ibrahim Shukri, and the leader of the Liberal Party, Mr Mustafa Kamil Murad, have expressed their parties' support for the general policies announced by President Husni Mubarak in his statement today to the joint session of the People's Assembly and the Consultative Council.

President Mubarak received Shukri and Murad after delivering his statement. He affirmed to them that a free and democratic dialogue is our policy for working seriously for the benefit of the people.

#### MAY DETAILS CONTINUING TERRORIST INVESTIGATIONS

NC090002 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1930 GMT 8 Nov 81

[Text] Cairo, 8 Nov (MENA) -- In Monday's edition, MAY says the efforts of the state security intelligence have succeeded in unveiling and determining the names of the scout battalions [fasa'il al-istitla'] of the terrorist organization which planned to seize power. It has transpired, the paper adds, that the scout battalions were headed by terrorist Nabil al-Maghribi, who is one of the organization's leaders and the person in charge of training in the organization.

MAY says that all 30 members of the scout battalions have been arrested and that their task was to collect information about important persons and establishments which the terrorist organization intended to subject to violence, assassination and sabotage.

MAY points out that all the members of the scout battalions admitted the tasks that were assigned to them, primarily the reconnoitering of the places of residence of some politicians, public figures and leaders of some aviation organs, Muslim and Christian leaders, and places of worship to stir sectarian sedition.

The paper says that among the most important documents seized during the past few days from some of the organization's leadership and members were surveillance maps of major quarters in Cairo and the governorates. These maps were utilized by the organization's members to draw up their plans related to their operations -- particularly with regard to the assassinations or the looting incidents. They were also used to determine the mosques which might be used for stirring up sedition, for contacting the organization's members, or for using the mosques as a starting point to strike out.

The paper adds that the state intelligence has also revealed that the wife of one of the terrorist organization's leaders was hiding the organization's documents in preparation for burning them. The various information contained in these documents was collated.

MAY affirms that the picture has now become complete to the investigatory circles and that, as a result of the continuing efforts of the Interior Ministry's organs, the few remnants of the terrorist organization have been arrested. Their remaining cells have been seized, together with new documents which shed the light on their organizational structure, leadership and rank and file levels in various governorates as well as the organization's capabilities with regard to arms, finances and numbers. The documents also indicate the terrorist organization's plans, during the past phase, to murder the late president as well as the assassination and the plans related to it.

The paper says that the confessions of the terrorists have revealed that the organization used some elements with criminal records in stealing and murder and that the organization had enlisted these elements in its ranks and used them as religious advocates in the popular quarters. They used to commit their crimes with the guidance, planning and participation of the other organization members by using stolen cars which they bought. They would later change the color of the cars after carrying out their operations by using chemicals.

MAY says that the background of the conflict which erupted among some of the Islamic groups has been revealed in the terrorists' confessions. These conflicts erupted as a result of the inclination of some cadres to lapse into Islamic reform ideas [al-fikr as-sulfi]. Internal and external leaderships played their role by exploiting this struggle for the terrorist organization and by polarizing some rank and file elements for the formations for the organization.

The paper adds that one of the most important confessions in this respect was the confession of the organization's mufti, 'Umar 'Abd ar-Rahman, in which he admitted that he had personally succeeded, by means of a plan he had drawn up with the leadership of the terrorist organization, in transferring the movement of the Islamic groups outside the university compound, proliferating it in the Egyptian street and guiding it and other religious organizations to committing acts of violence and aggression against Muslim and Christian citizens under the guise of the call for religion. The mufti further admitted that he had succeeded in guiding a religious group to proliferate under the name of "Do Good and Shun Evil." They hit citizens and committed aggression against them. They also instigated and stirred up hostilities between Muslims and Christians.

MAY goes on to say that the state security organs have obtained new information related to the financing [of the organization] from home and abroad.

MAY has learned that a confrontation has taken place between terrorists Khalid al-Islambuli and 'Abbud az-Zamur and the organization's mufti, 'Umar 'Abd ar-Rahman in front of the investigation personnel. During the investigation, they made confessions against the mufti regarding terrorism and said that he was the one who issued the authoritative opinion permitting the assassination. The influence of the organization's mufti on the terrorists was such that when he asked them in front of the investigators: Did I really issue a dictum? They answered: We understood as such, lord.

#### AUTHORITIES ARREST MEMBERS OF COMMUNIST GROUPS

NC082205 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2000 GMT 8 Nov 81

[Text] Cairo, 8 Nov (MENA) -- MAY says in tomorrow's edition that the higher state intelligence has arrested members of two communist organizations who were working for international communism to proliferate communist principles in Egyptian society.

The paper says that the Interior Ministry's security organs noticed that members of the communist organizations recently began to increase their activities in Egypt in the belief that the security organs were occupied with liquidating the terrorist organization and in pursuing its remnants. These communist organizations prepared leaflets for publication and distribution, which included lies and fabrications, to stir up anxiety among the people at this stage.

The paper says that the elements who have been practicing these activities under the name of the Egyptian Communist Party and the Egyptian Workers' Communist Party have been pinpointed. The paper adds that cells and hiding places where leaflets and other published material have been stashed have also been pinpointed.

MAY says that on 4 and 5 November members of the two communist organizations were nabbed and that 65 of their members were arrested. The state security attorney's office has started investigating these members and has ordered their arrest pending investigations.

The paper says that the first organization, known as the Egyptian Communist Party, tried to rebuild its organizational structure following the release of its members. It also tried to resume its activities of stirring up instigations by cooperating with other party elements.

Surveillance of this organization revealed that they had been escalating their alien antiregime activities since they resumed their activities up to the period following the assassination of the late president. They tried to fan nationwide class and religious strife and establish what they called the National Democratic Front under their leadership to overthrow the existing regime, annul the Camp David agreements, and achieve the communist revolution so as to establish a communist society in the country.

Continuing investigations and surveillance by the security personnel of the Interior Ministry revealed these dubious activities carried out by the communist organization. The security personnel also obtained the contents of their communiques, leaflets and organizational bulletins as well as their nationwide information bulletins issued in Egypt and by the party's branch outside [Egypt] throughout the recent period.

The MAY paper says that, after obtaining permission from the attorney's office, a manual (ronio) typewriter was seized in the house of an organization member as well as printing ink, paper used for printing purposes, and a sheaf of "stencil" paper.

An entire archive of documents indicating the levels of the organization, the names of its active members and copies of the minutes of some of its periodic meetings was also seized. A warehouse of publications, comprising extensive amounts of organizational and nationwide information bulletins issued by the party was also seized. The warehouse also included a number of cassette recordings of educational lectures intended for the party's cadres. Names of songs were written on these cassettes in case they were seized and inspected.

The papers says that the leadership and members of the second organization, called the Egyptian Workers' Communist Party, have recently tended to escalate their activities in order to realize their plans which aim at shaking the foundations of the regime's stability, overthrowing it, and establishing a communist society in the country.

Surveillance of this movement and a political analysis of its organizational bulletins, which were subsequently published, have revealed that this organization started forming popular revolutionary democratic committees all over the country so as to establish what they called a rejectionist popular base. The communist organization was focusing on sectors that carry weight in Egypt, particularly the peace policies on the pretext that they had allowed the open door policy and an opportunity to expand and proliferate. It also called for boycotting all the normalization moves with Israel and the various Zionist activities in Egypt as well as the Egyptians who are dealing with the Israelis. It also advocated instigating the popular masses movement [against the regime] on the pretext of neglecting national independence. It also called for restoring rapprochement with the Soviet Union.

The MAY newspaper says that this communist organization had renewed the formation of what it called the arming committees and the revolutionary committees inside its own organizational structure and among the people in order to implement the methods of armed struggle and to achieve its goals and plans to establish the popular democratic republic under the party's leadership and guidance, considering that it is the revolutionary vanguard and the leader of the popular struggle.

The communist organization was preparing to escalate its propaganda campaigns to stir up sectarian sedition as a phased tactical counterplan. After obtaining permission from the higher state intelligence attorney to search the houses of the organization's members, the defendants were arrested and their central organizational archive and two printing warehouses were confiscated. One of these warehouses is in Upper Egypt and the other is in Lower Egypt. Among the publications, a large number of handwritten and carbon copy antigovernment leaflets were found. These were ready for distribution following the assassination of the late leader. The leaflets contained lies and fabrications to sow doubts.

MENA: MILITARY COURT TO TRY AS-SADAT ASSASSINS

NC072250 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2222 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Text] Cairo, 7 Nov (MENA) -- The Egyptian military prosecution has announced that it was now preparing the bill of indictment on the crime of assassinating leader Anwar as-Sadat and that the draft is expected to take a few more days.

In Sunday's edition AL-AKHBAR said the indictment will be announced at a press conference to be attended by reporters from all over the world.

AL-AKHBAR said the accused were the first to be questioned and that they were now being treated at a hospital for the wounds sustained when security forces chased them after the assassination operation.

The paper said that the accused are expected to be tried before a military court which follows the proceedings and guarantees provided for the accused in civilian courts.

Meanwhile, AL-AKHBAR quoted public prosecutor Salah ar-Rashidi as saying that the public prosecution had begun an investigation of 70 accused members of the terrorists organization. They were accused of carrying out acts of sabotage aimed at overthrowing the regime, carrying explosives and attempting to set them off in crowded places in order to create panic and alarm among the citizens.

AL-AKHBAR said that the state security prosecution is continuing the investigation of the leaders of the organization, who attempted to stir up chaos in all parts of the country and carry out acts of sabotage aimed at overthrowing the regime.

MENA DENIES ATTEMPT MADE TO FREE DETAINEES

NC080242 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2020 GMT 8 Nov 81

[Text] Cairo, 8 Nov (MENA) -- The MENA political editor says what has been published by the Kuwaiti paper AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM to the effect that the Al-Ma'adi Hospital was subjected to an operation aimed at releasing the wounded detainees accused of assassinating departed leader Anwar as-Sadat is a mere fabrication and a flight of fancy. He adds: It is strange that the Kuwaiti paper should carry allegations which nobody in Egypt heard in either official or popular circles. This confirms that the allegations are a kind of illusion or fantasy. The paper had alleged that the attempt failed and that more security measures have been adopted to prevent its recurrence.

FRG'S GENSCHER: SAUDI PLAN DESERVES SUPPORT

NC081939 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 8 Nov 81

[Text] FRG Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich-Genscher today said that his country believes that the Saudi peace plan is a practical starting point for a peaceful settlement in the Middle East. In an interview with Egyptian television, Genscher said that the Saudi peace plan includes several points that are in line with the European stand and that it deserves support. Genscher added that Bonn supports the participation of other European Community states in the multinational peacekeeping force in Sinai.

MIRAGE-2000 PLANE DEAL TO BE SIGNED WITH FRANCE

NC082000 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1935 GMT 8 Nov 81

[Text] Cairo, 8 Nov (MENA) -- The final agreement between France and Egypt related to the Mirage-2000 plane deal will be signed before the end of November.

Cairo's MAY, in tomorrow's issue, says that the agreement includes the export of 40 Mirage-2000 planes to Egypt. These planes are no less efficient than the U.S. F-16 planes.

The paper adds that the specialized committees have concluded their studies of this plane prior to the signing of the contract which will provide the Egyptian Air Force with an opportunity to diversify its weapons' sources.

UK ENVOY DISCUSSES TRADE WITH OFFICIAL

NC071822 Cairo MENA in English 1815 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Text] Cairo, 7 Nov (MENA) -- Deputy premier for economic affairs, 'Abd ar-Razzaq 'Abd al-Majid today conferred with British state minister for commerce, John Biffen on British investments in Egypt and activities of major British industrial firms in the Egyptian market.

The meeting dealt with possibilities of increasing EEC member states assistance to Egypt and their possible contribution to Egyptian economic development projects.

The British state minister indicated British companies' readiness to participate in Egyptian Government tenders.

The British minister arrived in Cairo yesterday on a few days visit to attend the Egyptian-British conference for investment, trade and development held in Cairo on November 9 and 10.

PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY ELECTS SPEAKER, DEPUTIES

NC071421 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Text] The People's Assembly held its first meeting in its third annual ordinary session today under the chairmanship of Sayyid Jalal, the oldest member. At the beginning of the meeting, the republican decrees convening the People's Assembly and the joint meeting of the People's Assembly and the Consultative Council tomorrow morning as well as the decrees forming the new Cabinet were read. After that the People's Assembly elected Dr Sufi Abu Talib as speaker of the People's Assembly in its new session and Sayyid Zaki and Mutar 'Abd al-Hamid as deputy speakers.

After that Dr Sufi Abu Talib made a statement in which he eulogized leader Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat and praised his struggle as leader of the march. He said: We miss him at this session, but his original value, strong principles and illuminating thoughts will be a torch for all of us. He expressed his confidence that the Egyptian people will continue the march behind President Muhammad Husni Mubarak to achieve the aims and aspirations that the Egyptian people and our Arab and Muslim nation pin on him. After that the two deputy speakers made statements, stressing that they will serve the people's interests through constructive cooperation with the government.

The representatives of the opposition and independent parties spoke, calling for strengthening the dialogue between the opinion and opposite opinion to enrich the democratic method in the People's Assembly.

Afterward, first deputy prime minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din made a statement, saying that our people deserve prosperity and welfare. We, as government and People's Assembly, are capable of achieving these aims through the establishment of security throughout the country. He added: Discipline is imperative as well as a new society free from laxity or indiscipline in which there will be a sense of work and responsibility within the framework of democracy and the exchange of opinion and the opposite opinion which the government is concerned to hear. This will contribute to correcting the march and learning the occasional mistakes and dangers.

Concluding his statement, Muhyi ad-Din called for unifying all the ranks, both majority and opposition, behind the leadership of President Husni Mubarak for the sake of Egypt.

The People's Assembly then referred a number of draft bills, resolutions and agreements to the ad hoc committees for study and for the submission of reports at the forthcoming meetings. The meeting was then adjourned and will meet tomorrow morning.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUE

No 514

JN061727 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Communique No 514 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 6 November 1981]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant armed forces continued their activities in the operational sectors yesterday evening and today. Following are the results:

## I. Known enemy losses:

- A. Our forward units hit enemy concentrations hard in the Abadan region, killing 23 and destroying 2 tanks, 2 stockpiles of hardware and 1 observation post.
- B. Six killed and one vehicle destroyed in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] region.
- C. Two killed in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region.
- D. One vehicle and three guns destroyed in the Nowsud region.
- E. Our brave Air Force aircraft strafed enemy positions and concentrations in the southern sector of the battlefield all day long today, scoring direct and effective hits before returning safely to base.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 31 killed and 2 tanks, 2 vehicles, 3 guns, 2 stockpiles of hardware and 1 observation post destroyed.

## II. Our losses:

- A. In personnel: Ten martyrs in all sectors.
- B. In equipment: One vehicle and one gun damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 6 November 1981

No 515

JN071735 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Communique No 515 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 7 November 1981]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. In embodiment of the most splendid examples of sacrifice, redemption and honorable principles for which Imam Husayn, peace be upon him, was martyred, his grandsons in Iraq are waging a just battle against the forces of the illiterate racist Persian regime, grandsons of Khosrau, in defense of the rights of Iraq and the Arab nation. Following are the results of the operations carried out in the operational sectors yesterday evening and today:

## I. Known enemy losses:

- A. One of our forward units in the Sayf Sa'd region this morning confronted an enemy force which tried to approach our positions. Our unit clashed with the enemy with all weapons and forced it to retreat after killing 59, whose bodies are still on the battlefield. Our units also pounded an enemy concentrations opposite our positions in the same region, killing seven and destroying one vehicle and five stockpiles of hardware.

- B. Our forward units pounded enemy concentrations opposite our positions in the Abadan region, killing 28 and destroying 1 vehicle, 4 stockpiles of hardware and 2 observation posts.
- C. And enemy concentration was sighted opposite our positions in the Ahvaz region. Our forces pounded it, killing 29.
- D. Seven killed and one personnel carrier and one stockpile of hardware destroyed in the Shush region.
- E. Five killed and two tanks, one gun and one stockpile of hardware destroyed in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] region.
- F. Four killed and one tank destroyed in the Dezful region.
- G. Four killed and one vehicle loaded with hardware destroyed in the Sumar region.
- H. Two killed in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region.
- I. Seven vehicles destroyed in the Nowsud region.
- J. Today, our valiant air force continued to attack the enemy positions and concentrations in the southern sector of the battlefield for the fourth consecutive day, inflicting massive losses in equipment and lives. Our aircraft returned safely to base.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 145 killed and 3 tanks, 1 personnel carrier, 10 vehicles, 1 gun, 11 stockpiles of hardware and 2 observation posts destroyed.

II. Our losses:

- A. In personnel: Twelve martyrs in all sectors.
- B. In equipment: Two vehicles damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 7 November 1981

No 516

JN081734 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1720 GMT 8 Nov 81

[Communique No 516 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 8 November 1981]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our victorious armed forces capably continued to pound the forces of the ignorant and racist Persian regime in their military activities in the operational sectors last night and today with the following results:

I. Known enemy losses:

- A. Last night, one of our forward units in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] region intercepted an enemy force that was trying to approach our forward positions. It engaged this enemy force with various weapons and simultaneously mounted an attack on enemy positions and concentrations in the same region, forcing them to abandon their positions in panic. Known enemy losses amounted to 76 killed and 2 tanks, 2 armored personnel carriers, 2 vehicles, 1 gun and 3 stockpiles of hardware destroyed.
- B. Our forward units in the Nowsud region pounded enemy concentrations with various weapons, killing 17 and destroying 2 guns and 1 stockpile of hardware.
- C. Nine were killed and one armored personnel carrier, one vehicle and four stockpiles of hardware were destroyed in the Abadan region.
- D. Three were killed and one stockpile of hardware and one observation post were destroyed in the Dezful region.

- E. Three were killed in the Mimak region in front of our positions in Sayf Sa'd.
- F. Two were killed and one observation post was destroyed in the Sumar region.
- G. One tank and one armored personnel carrier were destroyed in the Gilan-e Charb region.
- H. Our aircraft resumed their sorties today against enemy positions and concentrations in the southern sector of the theater of operations, scoring direct and effective hits before returning safely to base.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 110 killed and 3 tanks, 4 armored personnel carriers, 3 vehicles, 3 guns, 9 stockpiles of hardware and 2 observation posts destroyed.

II. Our losses:

- A. In personnel: 15 martyrs in all sectors.
- B. In equipment: Two vehicles damaged.
- C. This afternoon, the Persian enemy shelled the Basra region with heavy artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 8 November 1981

SPOKESMAN DENIES DOWNING OF IRAQI PLANES 7 NOV

JN072106 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2055 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Text] Baghdad, 7 Nov (INA) -- An Iraqi military spokesman has ridiculed Iranian claims on the downing of four Iraqi fighter planes earlier today. He described these claims as a new lie in the series of lies by the Persian regime in an attempt to raise its forces' collapsing morale. In a statement to INA tonight, the spokesman said that the Persian regime's claims are baseless. He stressed that all Iraqi planes returned safely to base after carrying out their combat missions bravely and boldly. He added that the enemy knows better than others our valiant pilots' superiority and ability to penetrate deep into Iranian territory to strike at fixed targets and score direct hits against them with every efficiency and capability. The military spokesman recalled the daring operations recently carried out by valiant Iraqi pilots which led to the destruction of military and economic installations at various sites inside Iran. He said that the destruction of the (Gharrah) station and the strafing of Bandar-e Shahpur are good evidence of our air force's capabilities.

PRESIDENT CONGRATULATES BREZHNEV, TIKHONOV

JN071245 Baghdad INA in English 1155 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Text] Baghdad, 7 Nov (INA) -- President Saddam Husayn congratulated Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev and Premier Nikolay Tikhonov on the 64th anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution.

In his cable, President Husayn said, "We are confident that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries, based on reciprocal keenness and full mutual respect for the will of our two peoples, will develop in accordance with the same basis and principles to which our relations of friendship and the treaty of friendship and cooperation concluded between our two countries were based on." President Husayn said, "Iraq still holds the same attitude towards developing these relations and looks forward more optimistically to consolidate the Iraq-Soviet ties for the interest of both countries and against the conspiracies of imperialism and Zionism and all kinds of aggression against the peoples and for the sake of freedom and peace for humanity." President Husayn wished the friendly Soviet Union further progress.

AR-RA'Y ON KING HUSAYN LECTURE IN LOS ANGELES

JN070745 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 7 Nov 81 pp 1, 18

[Editorial: "Before It Is Too Late"]

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn has explained to the World Affairs Council in Los Angeles that the principal issue remains the Palestinian's uncontested right to self-determination and establishment of an independent state in Palestine if they so desire. Jordan opposed the Camp David accords because they set aside their principal issue and supplanted it with a limited autonomy for the Palestinians under Israeli occupation, thus representing a retraction from UN Security Council Resolution 242. Jordan opposed these accords because they realized for Egypt the withdrawal from Sinai but because they failed to realize the same thing for the Palestinian's by ignoring their right to regain their land and determine their future over their soil.

His majesty showed how Israel wants both land and peace as a condition for solving the Palestinian problem. This, he said, is unacceptable and contravenes UN Security Council Resolution No 242 and all international values, principles and norms. His majesty was careful to tell his listeners and the world that the basic issue is very simple: The Palestinian people's rights as a people are on a par with all world nations.

The politicians and thinkers to whom his majesty spoke yesterday are undoubtedly dominant guides of U.S. public opinion and are influential in the process of political decision-making there. Therefore, their role makes them responsible for contributing to throwing U.S. weight to curb Israeli intransigence in order to save the region from the dangers threatening it if Israel continues its aggressive practices and disregards the Palestinians' rights to their land and to self-determination in their homeland.

The time factor is one of the most important factors King Husayn chose to caution against. The phrase he used -- "Before it is too late" -- means that the situation in the region can no longer tolerate further Israeli defiance and stalling. It is high time to translate the desire for entrenching just and comprehensive peace in the region into genuine support for the principal issue by enabling the Palestinian's regain their land and determine their future over their soil.

## AD-DUSTUR Editorial

JN070930 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 7 Nov 81 pp 1, 21

[Editorial: "U.S. Mistakes in Region"]

[Text] In the important and comprehensive lecture he delivered in the World Affairs Council in Los Angeles, His Majesty King Husayn exposed the sins committed by U.S. policy in tackling the Middle East crisis which have resulted in the continuation of tension and danger in the region and led U.S. officials to be concerned about inconsistency and change in Arab-U.S. relations.

Jordan and the Arab countries in general have dealt with the United States with confidence and hope so that it would perform its role as a big power in helping to settle the Arab-Israeli conflict on the basis of principles, values, rights and justice. However, experience and continuous dealing with successive U.S. administrations have proved that the sudden shifts in U.S. policy are responsible for Washington's lack of performance of the effective role required of it to bring about the just and lasting peace in the region.

His majesty explained that his dealings with seven U.S. presidents and nine secretaries of state have witnessed continuous breaches of promises and retractions from U.S. commitments vis-a-vis all the resolutions and initiatives pertaining to the settlement of the crisis. Washington retracted its stand on implementing UN Security Council Resolution 242 despite its assurances that Israel's approval and Israel's commitment to implement it are guaranteed. Washington then withdrew from the Rogers plan after asserting to Arab countries that the proposed border adjustments would not reflect a military victory. When the disengagement process began in 1973, the United States pledged to initiate a disengagement agreement in the West Bank similar to the one in Sinai and the Golan. However, the U.S. administration, represented by Secretary of State Kissinger, did not keep its pledge. Even in the Camp David accords Washington did not keep its promise to As-Sadat to conclude these accords on the basis of his speech in the Knesset and transformed them into Israeli gains guaranteeing Israeli freedom of action in the West Bank.

His Majesty King Husayn underlined that the U.S. administrations' inability to keep their promises and fulfill their pledges is primarily due to Israel's intransigence, arrogance and insistence on having peace on its own terms -- namely, peace and retention of territorial gains and expansion on Arab land.

This vacillation in U.S. policy is responsible for the United States' inability to play its required role in establishing peace. Unless this policy is based on clarity and firmness and unless this U.S. inability is transformed into an effective U.S. force capable of pressuring Israel to withdraw from all the occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem and recognize the Palestinians' rights to return to their land and exercise self-determination, the region will always be explosive.

The Arabs insist on the restoration of Jerusalem and the territories and on the Palestinians' right to self-determination on the soil of their homeland, Palestine. This insistence is based on right and justice. Thus, it imposes on the United States to seek to establish peace based on Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories and recognition of the Palestinian's legitimate rights.

#### AR-RA'Y COMMENTS ON UPHEAVAL IN WEST BANK

JN080800 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 8 Nov 81

[Press review]

[Excerpt] Under the headline "The Mask Has Fallen," AR-RA'Y says: Our kinfolk in the occupied land have mounted an upheaval to face the so-called Civilian Administration fabricated by the occupation authorities as a prelude to making our kinfolk accept self-administration. Our kinfolk at Bi'r Zayt and Bethlehem Universities and in Ramallah unmasked the Civilian Administration when the Israeli military authority closed Bi'r Zayt University and attacked the students at Bethlehem University and the conferees at the municipal council in Ramallah. The occupation authorities' repressive practices are unequivocal evidence for the whole world that the Civilian Administration, which was inaugurated on 1 November, is merely a fragile facade which cannot deceive anyone and that the military authority still exists there.

The falling of the short-lived mask demonstrates that our kinfolk's vigilance is stronger than all the deceptive methods and that their steadfastness is the rock on which all acts of repression and terrorism will founder. It also demonstrates that every Palestinian behind the walls is determined to uphold the pledge to liberate the land, to maintain his identity and to determine his own future in the usurped homeland.

These are the realities that cannot be ignored by the occupation authorities. These realities confirm His Majesty King Husayn's remarks that the Palestinians will not accept to be the tenant rather than the landlord.

AR-RA'Y concludes: The events in the West Bank must strengthen the conviction in the international arena that Camp David's disregard of the main issue -- the right of the Palestinian's to self-determination on their land -- heightens of the confrontation between the steadfast kinfolk and the Israeli occupation military authority and that there can be no stability in the area so long as the rights of the Palestinians and their existence are ignored.

#### HASAN CONGRATULATES BREZHNEV ON ANNIVERSARY

JN071507 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1450 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Text] Amman, 7 Nov (PETRA) -- Crown Prince Hasan, the regent, has sent a cable to His Excellency President Leonid Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, congratulating him in his name and on behalf of the Jordanian people and government on the October Revolution anniversary.

He expressed hope for consolidation of the existing relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries in the interest of the two friendly peoples and the Arab cause.

#### JORDANIAN-USSR SOCIETY COMMEMORATES REVOLUTION

JN051140 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 5 Nov 81 p 24

[Text] Amman -- The 64th anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution was commemorated at the hall of the Jordanian-USSR Friendship Society yesterday evening.

During the celebration, documentary films were shown including a special film on His Majesty King Husayn's last visit to the Soviet Union.

The Soviet ambassador in Amman delivered a speech in which he praised His Majesty King Husayn and his wise policy and the distinctive role played by Jordan in international politics.

Several orators spoke, praising the good relations linking the Soviet Union and Jordan and the Soviet role in support of the Arab issue in international rostrums.

The meeting was attended by several former ministers, National Consultative Council members, members of the Arab and foreign diplomatic corps, and several professional and labor organization figures.

#### CROWN PRINCE RECEIVES YAR MINISTER, MESSAGE

JN071848 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Text] His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the regent, received at the Royal Hashemite Court today YAR Information Minister Hasan al-Lawzi, who handed his highness a message for His Majesty King Husayn from YAR President Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih. The message deals with the Arab situation and promotion of bilateral relations.

#### Minister's Departure Remarks

JN071953 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Text] YAR Information Minister Hasan al-Lawzi left Amman this evening at the end of a 2-day visit to Jordan. The YAR minister described his talks with Crown Prince Hasan, the regent, as positive, adding that these talks dealt with relations between the two fraternal states, ways of bolstering these relations and the current Arab situation.

In a statement to PETRA-JNA, he said: Jordan has shown a sincere concern over and commitment to the Arab nation's sublime interests and devotion in its service of pan-Arab issues.

He described the moves undertaken by his country as stemming from a feeling of historical responsibility toward current Arab issues, adding that the purpose of these moves is to ensure that positive results are reached before the convocation of the 12th Arab summit conference and so that we can deal with the present challenges, which range from Zionist practices in the occupied Arab territories to U.S.-Israeli strategic alliance.

He added: We reiterate what His Majesty King Husayn said in Washington; namely, that the United States has to deal with the Palestinian issue with a new outlook and with the Palestinians in their capacity as the owners of right in order to reach a just and peaceful solution.

#### BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR'S CREDENTIALS -- Jordanian ambassador to Qatar Dr Khalid 'Ubaydat presented his credentials today to Qatari Amir Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani. [Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 8 Nov 81 JN] His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the regent, received today the credentials of Indonesian Ambassador Garnawan Dharmaputra, Nepalese Ambassador Kedar Prasad Koirala, Australian Ambassador David George Wilson, GDR Ambassador Dr Reinhard Schlaginweut and Bahraini Ambassador 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Hasan. [Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 2 Nov 81 JN]

COVERAGE OF HADDAD'S WITHDRAWAL OF RESIGNATION

## Resignation Announced

TA061707 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in English 1700 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] Maj Sa'ad Haddad, the leader of free Lebanon, announced his resignation this afternoon in a radio broadcast on the Voice of Hope and King of Hope. Major Haddad is to be replaced by (Sharbal) Barakat. Barakat attended officers training school in Beirut at the time of the Lebanese civil war and was awarded his officers rank by Major Haddad.

## Expressions of Support

NC062206 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in English 2135 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] The free Lebanese people want to express their shock at the resignation of Maj Sa'd Haddad, the leader of free Lebanon. They are strongly urging him, out of love and respect, to return to his position as leader of free Lebanon. The people want to express their confidence in him as their leader, and tell him they see him as a symbol of freedom in Lebanon.

This statement has the full support of the people of Al-Qulay'ah, Marj 'Uyun, Dibbin, Blatt, Dayr Mimas, Kafr Killa, 'Udaysah, Rabb ath-Thalathin, Markaba, At-Tayyibah, Hula, Blida, Mays al-Jabal, 'Aytarun, Bint Jubayl, 'Ayn Ibil, Rumaysh, Dibil, 'Alma ash-Sha'b, the Ad-Dahirah tribe, 'Atya ash-Sha'b, Bayt Lif, al-Qawzah, An-Naqurah, Burj Al-Muluk, Al-Musa, Bani Hayyan, Marun ar-Ra's and Muhaylin.

## Haddad Interview

NC071020 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 0855 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Interview with Maj Sa'd Haddad, leader of "Free Lebanon," conducted by Voice of Hope reporter Francis Rizq on 7 November -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Maj Sa'd Haddad, the masses outside are all awaiting a word from you. They have one hope -- that you will forgive them; that you will be with them; that you will remain as always the father, guardian, protector and defender. We all know you cannot rest, because you carry the noble Lebanese principles -- the principles of sacrifice for the people and the salvation of the homeland. We all know you cannot rest at all and no one rests who carries such true Lebanese feelings which are defended with heroism and whom we consider the remaining living martyr standing at the head of the people to lead them to victory and lead their ship to safe haven. I urge you, therefore, on behalf of these masses, to give us a word to reassure these burning hearts which are melting because of a decision that should not have been made. It is true that we know there were many things that disturbed your conscience and your peace of mind and patriotism. But, on behalf of all these masses, we consider ourselves as having sinned and urge you to tell us something that will cool our hearts.

[Answer] I thank you very much for this introduction. You know that when the Lebanese officers -- almost all of them -- abandoned their responsibilities, dignity, patriotism, and military duty, I came here and accepted [this responsibility]. I knew sacrifice was involved, and I accepted this sacrifice for the sake of the people, for the sake of every one of the people -- young and old -- and for the sake of all Lebanon, because I know that the hope of Lebanon is here, from the south, in free Lebanon. I devoted my life to service of this people. I cannot let down people who placed their trust in me and went along with me.

Therefore, I hope God will let me make a wise decision, for the good of the people. God willing, soon this decision will be taken.

But, in principle, whatever decision I take will be for the good of the people. This is because I have never thought in all my life to make a decision that will harm the interests of the people, particularly the people who live with us and who believe in our line and who are sacrificing for the major issue.

As I have said, there are violations by some people. If I can find a way to put an end to them, I hope to return on this basis. But, if there is no way, it will be impossible for me to return, because this small group of people who violate law and tamper with the interests of the people and the future of the country -- because they are exposing the future of the country to danger by such actions -- it will be impossible for me [to return]. They were the reason; they were the cause of my resignation. I will not be able to return unless these reasons no longer exist. I hope they will end, and we will find a way to control them. I hope so, so that we can build a homeland, establish social and human values; establish a homeland in which the rights of citizens in all spheres will be established and respected -- whether they are human, social, property or other rights. This is our aim, because if nothing is done, the area will not progress, and this major aim will not be achieved. I hope that with the help and cooperation of all the people of this area we can find a solution.

[Question] Major Haddad, I have heard people here or some prominent intellectuals from the standpoint of intelligence and knowledge, saying to you that the voice of the people is from the voice of God. They were saying to you that the people are appealing to you in the name of God and in the name of Lebanon -- the name of free Lebanon which you have rescued and for which you have waged the most violent battle to consolidate its freedom and independent and to create hope for all Lebanese. On behalf of all these sincere Lebanese, we appeal to you to withdraw your resignation, which will not free you from your responsibility as a father, a commander and a leader who was able to travel this difficult path. We do not accept you abandoning us just as we arrive at prosperity, reassurance, and a feeling of freedom for our people and land. For this reason, we appeal to you to withdraw this resignation.

[Answer] As I told you, I am a person who works out of belief. It is true that the voice of the people is from the voice of God. There is no doubt about it. For this reason, I told you that I will do whatever God inspires me to do. Whatever God inspires me to decide I will decide. Furthermore, as you know, I do not seek wealth, fame, leadership or any political, economic or other ambitions. My entire purpose is to serve this people and serve Lebanon. If God inspires me to return, I will return. As I said, the voice of the people is from the voice of God. God willing, we will not disappoint the people, and whatever happens will only be for the good of the people. Any decision we take will be for the good of the people. Thank you. [applause]

[Question] At any rate, the ship knows its captain and its captain knows it. So Lebanon can be established on new values, ethics and culture, it will be established on the basis of the sacrifice of the leader, on the selflessness of the leader and on the faith of the people in the leader. Major Haddad, we all have faith that this ship without you will not reach safe haven, because you have proved in fact that you are a selfless leader who senses the suffering of his people and their profound feelings and fears. You are the one who creates hope; you must keep the torch burning before a people who believes in you -- not only in free Lebanon but throughout Lebanon. [applause] We know. When we speak we do that out of belief, because we lived with you; we lived your dreams and you instilled your dreams in us. If we speak, it is thanks to the wisdom you instilled in our hearts. For this reason, we call on you, on behalf of this people, on behalf of the future of Lebanon and the rising generations of Lebanon, and on behalf of your mother who cried this morning to withdraw your resignation. We appeal to you on their behalf. [applause]

## Haddad on Resignation

NC081143 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 1021 GMT 8 Nov 81

[Speech by Maj Sa'd Haddad, commander of "Free Lebanon," from Voice of Hope studios--live]

[Text] Brother Lebanese: I have never been accustomed to hurting my homeland Lebanon and the sons of my homeland and even anyone in my homeland. I have devoted my life to the service of my homeland and my people. I shall not abandon this sacred duty in these dark circumstances, in the most difficult period through which Lebanon is passing wherein outside plots are being hatched to destroy the Lebanese identity.

For this reason, and to prevent any danger to this homeland, which is dear to me and to every honest Lebanese, may face, after closely feeling the popular emotion in free Lebanon and after feeling that my insistence on resigning could harm these honest citizens in free Lebanon--who have believed in what they are doing and who have accepted sacrifices easily and without any reward for the sake of the future of their children and for the sake of Lebanon--who placed their full confidence in their commander, I have felt that many of them will be harmed by my insistence on resigning, and perhaps the whole Lebanese homeland, too. I have learned that most of the officials in Lebanon, the president of the republic and others, were touched and were unhappy about the resignation, because they realize deep in their hearts that free Lebanon is not for a few people and not for Major Haddad personally but for the whole of Lebanon; it is a guarantee for every Lebanese. For this reason, I have learned that they were unhappy about the resignation.

In view of these facts, and at the request and desire of my dear brothers in free Lebanon and to honor our friends, allies and brothers in Israel--officials and people--I have decided to withdraw my resignation and again exercise my command duties with good heart and strong will.

I am fully confident that matters will proceed to the better and that Free Lebanon will not remain a small spot on the map of Lebanon, but that this small spot will spread and extend to cover all the Lebanese territory. This is the wish of every honest Lebanese.

On this occasion, I want to clarify a point. The world news agencies have made various speculations about the reasons for my resignation. Each one of them began attributing it to different reasons. I reaffirm that the reason for the resignation was due to internal reasons and remains internal and it has been solved internally, no more, no less. This is because Major Haddad works for completion and progress and does not want any action to undermine the progress march.

While I am seeking to extend the area of free Lebanon, I also hope to make free Lebanon a model area in all respects that would surpass the Scandinavian countries and Switzerland. This demands cooperation from everyone with the commander to achieve social and civil progress simultaneously with military and political progress.

Therefore, I announce to everyone over this microphone in Free Lebanon that I shall try to issue new regulations which will come into force. I hope these will satisfy everyone and will lead our country toward progress. As a first step, and until new regulations are issued, I abolish and freeze all the responsibilities of the military officials in the eastern sector. I abolish them and freeze them until new appointments [tashkilat] are issued. This is apart from the memorandum of appointments which has been circulated in the recent meeting. This will remain in effect. Apart from this, new memorandums will be issued.

Let everyone understand that these measures which will be applied are for the good of all the citizens of Free Lebanon. As I have already said, we always aspire for the best. May you live long, and long live Free Lebanon as sovereign and independent.

## Haddad Provides More

TA081111 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in English 1034 GMT 8 Nov 81

[Speech by leader of "Free Lebanon" Maj Sa'd Haddad -- live or recorded]

[Text] My dear listeners, I would like to tell you a few words now concerning my resignation. On the request of all the citizens of Free Lebanon and on the request of all the honest Lebanese in all Lebanon and on the benefit of all Lebanon, for the continual survival of Lebanon, and later on for the liberation of all Lebanon, I decided to withdraw my resignation from this moment. And I decided to continue my job, my mission, as it was explained before. But, on the same moment, I would like to clarify the reason why I resigned. I resigned, as I already told you, for internal -- pure internal -- problems having nothing to do with any other reason coming from outside.

I thank all the Lebanese who showed their sympathy and showed their attachment to their leader, Major Haddad, and I thank the Israeli people and government who showed also their sympathy and their support for Major Haddad. And I thank also the people (?individual) coming from outside, coming from all the country and showing their sympathy and their backing to Major Haddad. So, it should be clear that it was an internal problem, and I think that this problem was solved with the cooperation and the good will of all the free Lebanese in free Lebanon. So I offer again my thanks for all those who showed their sympathy, their good feeling toward Major Haddad and I believe that the benefit and the future of Lebanon, of all Lebanon depends on the permanence and success of free Lebanon because free Lebanon is the only hope left for all the Lebanese.

Knowing now that there is many complots aiming to wipe Lebanon from the map of the world -- and they think this moment is coming closer that Lebanon will disappear inside the body of Syria. [sentence as heard] But knowing this danger, and knowing that the separation of Lebanon it is not in the benefit of the Free World and the free countries, on the contrary because the end and the result, result will be that all the Middle East will fall afterward in the hands of the Russians very easily. For that we are opposing this project and these complots not only for ourselves but for the benefit of all the free countries and all the free peoples in the world. Thank you very much.

FOLLOWUP COMMITTEE ISSUES MEETING STATEMENT

NC081110 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1005 GMT 8 Nov 81

[Statement issued by the Arab Followup Committee, 8 November, read by Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan -- recorded]

[Text] On 7 and 8 November 1981 the Arab Followup Committee held a series of meetings at the Republican Palace in B'abda under the chairmanship of His Excellency President of the Republic Ilyas Sarkis. The meetings were attended by Syrian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Kuwaiti Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad, Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal and Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi. The meetings were also attended by Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan and Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs and Expatriates Fu'ad Butrus.

The committee reviewed those portions of its previous resolutions which have been implemented and those which have not yet been implemented. It affirmed the importance and the necessity of completing the implementation of these resolutions out of concern for creating the appropriate atmosphere for a correct and constructive dialogue and for achieving the desired national detente.

After noting that there have been repeated violations of the cease-fire to which the various parties have previously committed themselves, and despite the current improvement in this sphere, the committee decided the following:

To lay down a plan to implement the resolution on the establishment of a commission that will supervise the Lebanese coasts and ports and to ask the Followup Committee on the level of the representatives of the members to hold the necessary contacts with the parties concerned to implement this plan.

To place elements from the Lebanese security forces at the disposal of the prime minister and interior minister. Their mission will be to preserve security in the eastern side of the contact line extending from the Sodeco area to the port area. The prime minister will choose these elements and define their number.

To complete the opening of all crossing points and roads between the two parts of the capital and to ask the Followup Committee on the level of the representatives of the members to watch the implementation of these measures.

To affirm the need for total adherence to the cease-fire on all Lebanese territory.

To resume the meetings of the committee at the Republican Palace in B'abda on Monday, 18 January 1982, to complete the discussions and prepare the ground for the dialogue. B'abda, 8 November 1981.

SHAFIQ AL-WAZZAN PRESS CONFERENCE 8 NOV

NC081552 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 8 Nov 81

[Press conference held by Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan on 8 November -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Prime Minister, the statement does not set a date for implementing the resolutions on opening the crossing points and cooling the contact lines?

[Answer] The statement said contacts are underway. Yesterday I said that contacts are underway to implement these measures. We hope this will take place at the earliest opportunity, particularly since the adopted measures require some steps, such as the formation of the necessary force for keeping security on the contact lines after contacts are held with all the parties to facilitate the implementation of these measures.

[Question] The statement only mentioned the eastern side [of the contact line]. Will the security plan be implemented on one side or on both sides?

[Answer] The gunmen will withdraw from both sides, naturally. However, on the Western side, there will be Arab deterrent forces [ADF], which are legitimate forces. On the eastern side, there will be Lebanese security forces which are also legitimate forces. In other words, legitimate forces will be deployed on both sides. Gunmen will withdraw from both sides.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, can we enter into details and speak more clearly?

[Answer] I hope we will not enter into many details before we complete all our contacts.

[Question] What is the deadline for implementing this plan [words indistinct].

[Answer] We have not set a deadline because we believe we are moving rapidly in our steps. If we can, we wish to be able to implement these steps immediately. All the people are yearning for these measures. They are yearning for the opening of the crossing points and for the return of normal life so that they could meet each other.

[Question] Does the resolution on the ban on the entry of arms and the supervision of coasts also apply to the Palestinians?

[Answer] The resolution adopted by the committee is clear, absolute, and applies to everybody, except the legitimate Lebanese authority. All the contacts we have held in this connection have been positive and encouraging. These contacts will be completed so that they become final and binding.

[Question] It is known that in the eastern side of the capital there are Lebanese Army units. In the western side there is the Palestine liberation and some ADF units. As we understand it, there is an inclination to deploy Lebanese security forces on the eastern side. Does this mean that on the western side there will be ADF units and Lebanese security forces and what will be the fate of the Palestine liberation army?

[Answer] It seems your question stems from the fact that you have not followed the area specified in the statement. The statement specified an area extending from the Sodeco to the port. The Lebanese Army is not present at this time in this area, which is under the control of an armed Lebanese party. These gunmen are supposed to withdraw from the eastern side. The gunmen on the western side will also withdraw, only the ADF will remain on the western side while security forces will be deployed on the eastern side in the area between the Sodeco and the port. As for the area from the Sodeco to At-Tayyunah, the situation will remain as it is now.

[Question] [words indistinct] What will be the future of the Sodeco crossing point?

[Answer] Certainly, if God almighty makes us succeed -- and we hope we will succeed in response to the aspirations of the Lebanese and to the sincere desire of our Arab brothers, who have made thankful and maximum efforts so that we may achieve these results -- if we succeed in this, the Sodeco Road and the Fu'ad Shihab bridge will be opened. This, perhaps, will reflect positively on the situation in the city center, enabling it to breathe gradually. This will be a great step toward improving the situation.

[Question] Concerning the coast supervisory body, Mr Prime Minister, has the supervisory body been formed from the Arab security forces? Which states will form the supervisory body and will its task be confined only to the harbors existing along the Lebanese coast, or to the land ports?

[Answer] The decision is clear in this respect. It bans the entry of arms to Lebanon and to all the sides present in Lebanon. Naturally, it excepts the legitimate authority; this is the decision. However, the supervisory body will assume its full jurisdiction all along the Lebanese coast on the grounds that this coast is now abandoned and on the grounds that no legitimate surveillance of this coast exists. This will constitute the requisite task of the supervisory body. I am not now concerned with explaining the measures which have been taken in this respect. However, I say that a specific visualization has been composed. This visualization will be the object of consultations and contacts so that it will soon assume its full dimension of implementation, God willing.

[Question] This is an achievement made by Your Excellency's government?

[Answer] This is an achievement made for this homeland. We are the servants of this homeland; we claim nothing. We thank those who have worked. We have brothers who have worked. I take this opportunity to thank all the members of the Followup Committee, particularly following their meeting yesterday, prior to their arrival in Lebanon, with His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad. There can be no doubt that through his understanding of the whole situation and through his response to the requirements of the interests of the Lebanese people, and particularly to the requirements of the Lebanese people's factions that seek salvation -- great credit goes to President al-Asad, and we will not forget this credit.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, a question remains about the fate of the Lebanese working paper submitted by the government at the recent Bayt ad-Din [Palace] meeting.

[Answer] The Lebanese working paper is a visualization of solutions which we have placed in the hands of our Arab brothers so that they will be considered and studied and so that those solutions deemed appropriate will be endorsed. This action will enable us to move to a better situation and to the desirable salvation. You can see that our brothers have begun to study the political aspect of this paper; that is, the provision on the discontinuation of dealings [with Israel]. You can also see that a dialogue has ensued. This dialogue is the step which we hope will be taken. We hope that the time span between the Followup Committee's meeting, which ended today, and the coming meeting on 18 January will be sufficient for laying the groundwork for the desirable dialogue stipulated in the statement.

[Question] Have they approved of the part of the paper on security?

[Answer] At this time, the study of the paper has not reached the part on security. However, one should bear in mind that this part is still the subject of a political dialogue among the Lebanese sides. Furthermore, it is also imperative for the dialogue to cover all the parts of the working paper. The same applies to security affairs and the army's role. These are basic matters and when decisions on such matters stem from understanding and agreement, these decisions are usually more right and forceful.

[Indistinct question]

[Answer] We hope so.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, we noticed yesterday that the Followup Committee met with the representatives of the National Movement. However, the committee did not meet with the remaining sides. Does this mean that the remaining sides agree on what has already been agreed upon, or will contacts be held with these sides through the Lebanese side?

[Answer] You remember that the halt that occurred in the implementation of the provision on the crossing points stemmed from specific objections. These objections came from a side that had its views and stances. This side itself came yesterday to again voice its opinion and to present some ideas which have contributed to motivating the situation and attaining the present results. However, despite this development, this morning I saw the kind Saudi and Kuwaiti ministers trying to hold direct contact with the other side. But they were unable to do this before being compelled to travel early in the day. They have entrusted Ambassadors Ash-Sah'ir and Al-Bu'ayjan with this task. [few words indistinct]

[Question] [Words indistinct] information through which you wanted to raise some subjects and this extensive talk ensued?

[No answer heard]

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, what do you think of the security measures that have been implemented and which are now being implemented in the western area of the capital?

[Answer] This atmosphere has stemmed from the results which have been achieved by the committee. However, we cannot separate this atmosphere in a general manner from the encouraging atmosphere which we have begun to observe, particularly in the western area. In the western area, new security measures have been carried out by the ADF in conjunction with some forces operating in the area. There can be no doubt that we are thankful to all those who have contributed to these efforts and to those who are seeking to achieve the aspired for results.

These results are the achievement of security in the western area. The fact is that any good done to any inch of Lebanese territory benefits the whole of Lebanon. We also hope that this good will be a permanent and comprehensive one in Lebanon -- in the west and east, or in the north and the south.

AMAL MEMBER MEETS MINISTERS, MAKES STATEMENT

NC072234 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Text] The Arab foreign ministers and the Arab League secretary general have met with a delegation of the Amal movement led by lawyer Nabih Birri, chairman of the movement's council. Birri made the following statement after the meeting.

[Begin recording] The movement's stand was, as usual, positive and in accordance with the desire of the Lebanese people, particularly as the brother members of the Arab Followup Committee showed positiveness and have taken strides toward the Lebanese-Lebanese accord and toward a comprehensive solution.

The question of the committee to supervise the Lebanese ports and coastal areas from An-Naqurah up to Tripoli was finally decided upon. The matter now revolves around the details on how to effect the supervision. Concerning the relaxation of the security situation and the movement of the Lebanese people between the two areas of the capital, there are measures to be implemented in the field from the Sodeco area up to the downtown area, where the corridors will be reopened following the withdrawal of gunmen on all sides without exception, and the deployment of the Arab deterrent forces and the internal security forces there.

[Question] Does this include the areas of At-Tayyunah and Mar Mikha'il?

[Answer] So far, the measures apply to the Sodeco area up to downtown.

[Question] Such a proposal was made before and was rejected because the internal security forces alone are not enough to maintain the security on the eastern side of the contact lines.

[Answer] There is a solution to this also. It was proposed to the committee by the movement. It is acceptable. I believe there are no complexes at all, particularly as the Arabs and Lebanon are soon to attend the Fes conference. It is important that the conferees in Fes should devote themselves to the question of southern Lebanon and that all the Lebanese should direct their attention to the south in preparation for solving the whole Lebanese crisis. [end recording]

SHAM'UN ASSAILS FOLLOWUP COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTIONS

NC081816 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 8 Nov 81

[Text] Commenting on the outcome of the Arab Followup Committee's meetings former President Camille Sham'un described the results of these meetings as embodying prevarications and procrastination. He demanded the withdrawal of the Syrian troops from the center of the capital, the contact lines, and the suburbs of Beirut and Zahlah as a first step toward the Lebanese front's acceptance of coastal supervision. He added that the National Movement, the Palestinians, and the communists are receiving weapons from and through Syria. He went on to say. I reject the followup Committee's resolution related to supervision, part and parcel. He said that the talk about a national dialogue and accord is mere prevarication and procrastination because there are no differences among the Lebanese. President Sham'un accused the Followup Committee of dilly-dallying and occupying public opinion with the subject of accord so as to avoid dealing with the Lebanese problem, which stems from the armed aliens' presence on Lebanese soil.

SAUDI, KUWAITI MINISTERS ARRIVE IN DAMASCUS

JN061929 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] The following convened at 1930 today a meeting at the Foreign Ministry -- 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, Saudi foreign minister; and Chedli Klibi, secretary general of the Arab League. The meeting is still in progress.

Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and Chedli Klibi, Arab League secretary general, arrived in Damascus this evening. They were received at Damascus International Airport by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and the Kuwaiti ambassadors in Damascus and Beirut.

Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir made a statement to a SANA correspondent, expressing his hope that a national accord can be achieved in Lebanon in the interest of Lebanon and the Arab nation. He said: We will continue our endeavors to realize this accord among our Lebanese brothers. He added: We came to Damascus to discuss with the brothers in Syria the topics that will be discussed with the Lebanese side within the context of the Arab Followup Committee, which will meet in Beirut tomorrow.

Also arriving in Damascus this evening was Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, Saudi foreign minister. He was received at Damascus International Airport by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Chedli Klibi, Arab League secretary general; and the Kuwaiti and Saudi ambassadors in Damascus and Beirut.

Al-Asad, Others Hold Talks

JN071306 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Text] At 0930 today His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad received Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi. Discussion revolved around the general Arab situation and the activities of the Arab Followup Committee which will resume its meetings in Beirut. The discussion also dealt with current contacts in preparation for the forthcoming Arab summit conference.

At 1030 today, his excellency received His Highness Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and foreign minister; and Saudi Foreign Minister His Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal. The meeting was attended by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Saudi Ambassador Shaykh 'Abd al-Muhsin az-Zayd; and Kuwaiti Ambassador 'Abd ar-Razzaq al-Kandari. Discussion focused on the Arab Followup Committee's activities and current developments in the Arab region.

At 0930 today, Khaddam, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah and Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal met at the Foreign Ministry. They discussed matters of interest to the Arab Followup Committee.

AL-ASAD SENDS CONGRATULATIONS TO BREZHNEV

JN070815 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0715 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Text] Damascus, 7 Nov (SANA) -- President Hafiz al-Asad has sent a cable of congratulations to Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on the anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution, the national revolution that put the Soviet Union in the vanguard of states supporting peoples' struggle for independence and advancement and backing the struggle against colonialism and imperialism for the sake of justice and peace.

REPORT ON CABINET MEETING, BURG'S COMMENTS

TA081249 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 8 Nov 81

[Text] At today's Cabinet meeting Prime Minister Begin spelled out two ultimate conditions for European participation in the Sinai force to monitor the Israel-Egyptian peace treaty. This follows the recent statement by Britain's Foreign Minister Lord Carrington that the European unit would monitor the Israeli withdrawal and would be within the framework of the Venice declaration which calls for the PLO to be associated with the negotiations.

Cabinet Secretary Arye Na'or told reporters of the prime minister's position:

[Begin Na'or recording] Following the declaration made by the British foreign secretary, Lord Carrington, the prime minister said:

A. The multinational force in the Sinai will not supervise the Israeli withdrawal.

B. There is not and there will not be any reference to the Venice declaration. The only documents which serve as a basis for the establishment of the multinational force are the Camp David accords, the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty, the letter of President Carter to President as-Sadat and to Prime Minister Begin, and the agreement on the establishment of the multinational force.

The non-mention of any documents other than those above is for Israel and ultimate condition for the participation of any country in the force. [end recording]

Prime Minister Begin also reported on the message of U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig which said that Washington viewed Camp David as the only way to continue the negotiations. KOL Israel's political correspondent says Begin accepts the American clarification as superceding earlier U.S. statements.

Following the Cabinet session Begin met with Israel's autonomy committee before the negotiation round gets underway in Cairo this week. Israel's chief autonomy negotiator, Dr Yosef Burg, told reporters he hopes the Saudi Arabia eight-point proposal will not affect Egypt's stand in the talks.

[Begin recording] [Burg -- picked up in progress] ...what is in the Saudi program so absolutely contrary to the autonomy talks and to the spirit of Camp David. I hope that the Egyptians also will understand that you cannot have both things together: The Saudi plan and the Camp David. It is contradictory.

[Question by an unidentified correspondent] The Israeli critics abroad have been saying though that why should Israel not take a look at it in that it does seem to refer to recognition of Israel for the first time by the Saudis?

[Answer] That is a very fine formulation of nonsense, because first of all, when we are against it, you can suppose that we already had a look at this. The only fine point that I was finding there was -- free access to the holy sites, and this exists already according to the law of Israel. The other things -- Israel is mentioned explicitly. When they are speaking about the occupied land, Israel is mentioned explicitly when they talk about the settlements but when they speak about the right of states in the region to exist, then the world Israel does not appear. So, here it is complication and here it is only implication. Nobody can ask my agreement for something that is against my right to live.

[Question] At the next round of the autonomy negotiations, what do you hope will be achieved?

[Answer] I hope we will come to the first formulation at least of basic things for a memorandum of understanding. [end recording]

## Radio Report

TA081119 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 8 Nov 81

[Text] The prime minister says Israel will not agree to the participation of any country in the multinational force if it views duties as supervision over the IDF withdrawal or if it mentions the Venice declaration in the context. Menahem Begin said this in his political survey during the Cabinet meeting.

The prime minister told the ministers about the message he received from Alexander Haig whereby Washington adheres to the Camp David accords as the only means of continuing the political process. Menahem Begin said he accepts this and is therefore not referring to previous declarations by the U.S. administration.

During the Cabinet meeting the defense minister said that Haddad's resignation is an internal matter of the south Lebanese residents. Our correspondent, Shim'on Schiffer, notes that Minister Sharon denied that the resignation stems from a conflict with Israel.

## IDF Radio Review

TA081604 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 8 Nov 81

[Report by political correspondent Gad Becker -- recorded]

[Text] At this morning's Cabinet session, the prime minister raised the issue of the multinational force in order to publish an official announcement by the Government of Israel reaction to the statement made by British Foreign Minister Lord Carrington on the conditions for the participation of European countries in the force. The Cabinet decided that the multinational force is not intended to supervise Israel's withdrawal from the Sinai; there is no mention of the Venice resolutions, nor will there be one, and no documents will be added beyond those that exist on this issue. This, as far as Israel is concerned, is an unconditional prerequisite for the participation of countries, including European countries, in the multinational force.

The prime minister reported this position last week to U.S. Embassy official William Brown during their meeting at the Knesset. Begin reported this to the ministers this morning. Mr Brown brought soothing statements from Washington to the meeting as well as a request that Israel cease attacking the U.S. administration. The prime minister insisted on the demand for a U.S. declaration that would state that only the Camp David process is supported by the United States.

The issue of Major Haddad's resignation was also raised at today's Cabinet session. According to clarification assessments made by the defense minister, that resignation did not result from differences with Israel, but rather for internal reasons only. Government elements said after the meeting that it would be advisable to hold a meeting with Haddad to get a clear view of his relations with Israel against the backdrop of the moves he made these last 2 days.

BEGIN ON CONCESSIONS, AUTONOMY, SAUDI PLAN

TA091107 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1058 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] Jerusalem, 9 Nov -- Israel will not be able to make more concessions since it has reached the very limit of concessions it can make. This was again stressed today by Prime Minister Begin who toured the Israeli technology week exhibition at Binyaney Ha'uma in Jerusalem.

Talking to a group of foreign correspondents during his tour of the exhibition, Mr Begin added that there has been no change in Israeli policy.

"In the framework of the Camp David accords Israel has already ceded vital strategic positions in the Sinai. It gave up the airfields, installations and quarries. The prime minister said that on the eastern front the maximum Israel is offering is autonomy -- a generous plan. We shall not agree to any other concessions on this front."

In answer to a question the prime minister further said that anyone who fools himself into thinking that the European initiative or the so-called Saudi peace plan stands a chance must recognize and know the existing reality. These initiatives do not have a chance. The sole chance to progress toward peace is the Camp David agreements. "It was for this reason that we were happy to hear U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig say that the road to making progress toward peace lies through the Camp David accords."

The prime minister was also asked about the causes for the increasing tension in Lebanon. He answered briefly that this stems from the rearmament of the terrorists in Lebanon despite the cease-fire agreement and, of course, this should not have happened. Mr Begin also mentioned that Israel believes Ambassador Philip Habib should have renewed his activity in the region long ago.

#### RADIO REPORTS CARRINGTON, 'ARAFAT TO MEET

TA080709 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 8 Nov 81

[Text] British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington will meet PLO chief Yasir 'Arafat at the beginning of next month, apparently in Tunis. Our political correspondent, Shim'on Schiffer, reports that information on this matter has been received in Jerusalem. It emerges that a common basis has been created for that talk, after 'Arafat's assurance that he supports the Saudi plan, which refers to the right of existence of all the states in the region.

#### SHAMIR: CHANGE IN ATTITUDE TOWARD WEST

TA081914 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 8 Nov 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir issued a warning this evening that the positions of Western countries toward the oil countries, led by Saudi Arabia, might lead Israel to reassess its positions. We cannot afford to continue to take risks that only lead to demands for additional risks on our part. Israel has already done more than it was obligated to do in order to bring about a change in the Middle East by having agreed to withdraw from the Sinai and making other concessions. We have reached and even passed the limit of whatever compromises we can make. Minister Shamir was speaking before a delegation of United Jewish Appeal members in Jerusalem.

Our political correspondent, Shim'on Schiffer, noted that Shamir's remarks could be taken as a veiled threat that Israel might become more intransigent later on during the autonomy negotiations as a reaction to U.S. support for the Saudi plan and also in reaction to European countries' positions.

Minister Shamir also stated that Saudi Arabia is a poor prop and the United States is committing a grave error in relying on it as the stronghold of Western strategy in the region. The Saudis have distinctly said that the Soviet Union should play a role in carrying out their proposed solution. This way Moscow will once again play an active role in the region, which is something it was prevented from doing so far.

The foreign minister noted that one of the main reasons that brought President as-Sadat to Jerusalem was his desire to prevent Soviet intervention in the region. Now Saudi Arabia is trying to change this.

The foreign minister also said that the Saudi royal house has always been anti-Jewish and has encouraged and even financed the publication of anti-Semitic literature. When former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger visited King Faysal, the latter presented him with a gift: The protocols of the elders of Zion.

DISTURBANCES IN WEST BANK CITIES CONTINUE

TA071617 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Text] There were disturbances in several West Bank towns today. Students in 'Anabta and Hebron erected stone roadblocks. A demonstration was staged by female students in Al-Birah. Israeli leftists demonstrated in Ramallah in the afternoon against policy in the territories and the closure of Bi'r Zayt University. After they handed out pamphlets and demonstrated in the central square in Ramallah, security personnel ordered them to leave the town.

## Political Rally Broken Up

TA070910 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Text] The Military Government has forcefully dispersed a political rally at the Ramallah municipality against Israeli policy in the territories and against the closing of Bi'r Zayt University. Our correspondent, Pinhas 'Inbari, reports that an IDF force entered the municipality building and ordered those assembled there to disperse. The Military Government also dispersed a demonstration of female pupils in Al-Birah.

## Disturbances 8 Nov

TA080913 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 8 Nov 81

[Text] This morning, too, there were disruptions by pupils in Judaea and Samaria. In Nabulus, Ramallah and Bethlehem stones were thrown at Israeli vehicles. One windshield was smashed.

## Soldiers Use Restraint

TA071958 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Text] A senior military authorities' source told our correspondent this evening that in the course of the demonstrations in Judaea and Samaria the soldiers are acting with maximal restraint. The source said that the group that demonstrated in Bi'r Zayt this morning represents circles who have long been supporters of a Palestinian-PLO state and who ignore the phenomena of violence and incitement in Bi'r Zayt. The source emphasized that the military authorities will ensure that Bi'r Zayt University remains closed until the high court or justice hands down its decision at the end of the week.

## Ramallah Mayor Warned

TA080624 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 8 Nov 81

[Text] Mayor Karim Khalaf of Ramallah has been warned by the Military Government concerning yesterday's demonstration in the town. Soldiers dispersed the gathering, called to protest the closing of Bi'r Zayt University. Mayor Khalaf was called in to Military Government headquarters, then to the police station, for questioning.

In the Samaria town of 'Anabta there was a demonstration involving students, and a number of arrests were made. The demonstrators set up roadblocks and closed the entrance to the town. When security forces arrived, they were pelted with stones.

Leaders of the National Students' Association have called on the defense minister to enforce the law concerning yesterday's gathering of lecturers and students at the closed Bi'r Zayt University. In a telegram to Defense Minister Sharon, the student leaders charge that at the gathering there were calls of support for the PLO and against the government -- which, said the telegram, violates the law for preventing terrorism.

## Mayors' Return Banned

TA081937 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 8 Nov 81

[From the Evening Newsreel]

[Excerpts] The Defense Ministry has turned down the request of the deported Hebron Hills Mayors Fahd al-Qawasimi and Muhammad Milhim to return home. Our correspondent in Judaea and Samaria, Arye Gus, reports:

[Begin recording] The reply the Defense Ministry gave the mayor's attorney, Felicia Langer, was curt: We have looked into your request and it is impossible to respond to it. Ms Langer says there was a disappointing element in this reply, even though there already had been rumors that the Defense Ministry objected to allowing them to return.

Milhim and Al-Qawasimi were deported after the massacre near the Hadassah House in May 1980 and have since conducted a fervent public and legal campaign to be allowed to return. Not long ago their attorney had appealed to the defense minister on their behalf. That was about 1 month ago, and at the time the argument they raised was that there was no legal basis for their expulsion and claimed they had not endangered anyone's life. At the same time, they announced that they had no intention of violating security regulations in Judaea and Samaria.

Even though the Military Government is now considering reinstating some personages who had previously been expelled from the territories, it appears though in this case the principle will be applied not to allow the return of people that have in the past -- or are now -- identified with the PLO. Some weeks ago there was a debate in the defense establishment about their return, and then the ministry suggested to the Cabinet not to change its existing resolution disallowing their return.

Ever since their expulsion, the mayors of Hebron and Halhul have often appeared in rallies and meetings held by the PLO. [end recording]

## Mayor Protests Harassment

TA090940 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] Nabulus Mayor Bassam ash-Shak'ah and the Nabulus local councillors this morning appealed to the high court of justice against the defense minister and Judaea and Samaria commander stating that the military authorities are continuously harassing the mayor and his family. According to the appeal, this harassment impairs the basic rights of the mayor -- a person who executes public duties -- and is intended to break his spirit and disrupt his activities.

## Waldheim Aid Sought

TA090808 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] Nabulus Mayor Bassam ash-Shak'ah has called on UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim to intervene with the Israeli authorities to cancel the order closing Bi'r Zayt University. In his message Ash-Shak'ah also asked the secretary general to work for the easing of conditions of security prisoners in Israeli jails.

Gaza Mayor Rashad ash-Shawwa has asked Prime Minister Begin to reopen Bi'r Zayt.

## Radio Reports Disturbances

TA090830 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] A Palestinian flag was found lying near the Damascus Gate in the old city of Jerusalem a short while ago. Thirty-five youths are now demonstrating in the east Jerusalem Red Cross offices against the closure of Bi'r Zayt University. In Bayt Manina, 15 youths entered the professional union's building to protest the closure of the university. Attempts are now being made to incite students at Ma'amuniyah school in east Jerusalem and our correspondent, Moti 'Eden, reports that a police and border police force have been deployed to prevent disturbances.

EYTAN ON TERRORISTS' ARMAMENTS, SYRIAN MISSILES

TA061739 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1620 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Tel Aviv, 6 Nov -- The peace agreement with Egypt, the demilitarized areas in the Sinai and the multinational force which will be stationed in the peninsula will enable the IDF to reduce deployment on the Egyptian front and direct forces to the eastern front. This was said by the chief of staff today in a lecture in the engineering club in Tel Aviv.

We assume he said, there will be no war on the Egyptian front and this is guaranteed through the demilitarized zones, the multinational force and the daily contacts developing between Israel and Egypt.

In answer to questions by the club members the chief of staff said that the handling of the Soviet missiles which the Syrian army stationed in Al-Biqa' is on the political and diplomatic plane. "One should not rush and a chance should be given to the diplomatic activity aimed at solving the problem," he said. He mentioned the U.S. involvement in this matter and stated that one should wait and see the results of the political activity.

The chief of staff declared that the terrorists in southern Lebanon are using the calm and cease-fire for organizing and strengthening. They receive large quantities of arms and are preparing for a time when they will better be able to stand against the IDF. They are doing so energetically and without any limits, he said.

Lieutenant General Eytan noted that the terrorists are receiving large quantities of arms, of all kinds, from the Eastern Bloc countries and from the Arab countries who, in turn also receive those arms from the Eastern Bloc. They are organizing for defense and are digging positions, bunkers and connecting trenches.

In answer to a question he said that the terrorists are trying to inject people and weapons into the Sinai.

Referring to the AWACS deal with Saudi Arabia he said that the Saudis have an armament program at the scope of \$35 billion "and they have a lot of money to buy both everything they need and do not need."

"The effect on us lies in the fact that this armament adds to the total weight of the arms possessed by the Arab armies and we will have to take this into account," he said.

In this context he said that the Jordanian-Soviet deal which has recently been publicized also has a negative effect on the balance of power. He said that "the Americans know that Husayn is buying arms from the Eastern Bloc but say there is no choice and sell him still more of their arms." Husayn proved to the Americans he is not dependent on their weapons alone, the chief of staff said.

In answer to a question on the defense budget cut the chief of staff said: "We are still in the process of discussing and checking needs and priorities," and the analyses and examination have not ended yet.

Jordan's Arms Purchases

TA061614 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] The chief of staff warns that the Soviet anti-aircraft missiles Jordan is purchasing may make things difficult for the IDF. Lt Gen Refa'el Eytan stated that the terrorists are receiving limitless quantities of arms from the Eastern Bloc and from the Arab countries, but one should not infer from this that their standing against Israel has strengthened. They have not been absorbed by a regular army yet. Lately they have been trying to inject people and weapons into Gaza and act against Israel from Egypt's direction as well.

On the missiles crisis in the north the chief of staff said that one need not rush to take an action against them and that a chance should be given for a solution by political means. The chief of staff was talking in a convention of engineers and architects in Tel Aviv.

DAVAR: DELEGATION TO LAUNCH CAMPAIGN 12 NOV

TA081036 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 8 Nov 81 p 1

[Report by U.S. correspondent Yosef Pri'el]

[Text] Washington (special for DAVAR) -- The Israeli information delegation will launch its campaign in the United States on Thursday of this week [12 Nov] in a meeting with President Reagan's advisers in the White House. Later the six delegation members will hold meetings in the State Department and Congress and will appear in a series of interviews to the television and press.

The greatest interest revealed by the U.S. communications media is in the chairman of the Knesset Defense and Foreign Affairs Committee, Knesset Member Moshe Arens, due to the reports on his future appointment as Israel's ambassador to Washington.

After 5 days in Washington the delegation will be divided into three information groups which will spread over the United States: Knesset Members Arens and Hayim Herzog will conduct information appearances on the U.S. east coast (especially in New York, Boston and Philadelphia), Knesset Members Yosef Rom and Shlomo Hilel will conduct the information campaign in the southern United States and Miami, and Knesset Members Ehud Olmert and Dani Rosolio will conduct the information campaign in the west.

On Thursday of this week the military delegation preparing for the talks with the Pentagon leaders on the Israeli-U.S. strategic cooperation will also arrive in Washington. The delegation will be led by Majors General Avraham Tamir and Yehoshu'a Sagp. The delegation is scheduled to prepare the visit of Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon planned for the end of the month.

HA'ARETZ PUBLIC OPINION POLL ON AWACS DEAL

TA081119 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 8 Nov 81 p 3

[Pori poll]

[Text] Israeli citizens have a great fear that the sale of the AWACS to Saudi Arabia will impair Israel's ability to defend itself, and reject the U.S. opinion that the sale of these aircraft to Saudi Arabia will contribute to Israel's security since this country will remain in the Western camp. This emerges from the nation-wide public opinion poll conducted by the Pori Institute and commissioned by HA'ARETZ.

Asked "to what an extent, do you think, will Israel's ability to defend itself be affected if Saudi Arabia receives the AWACS?", 47.3 percent said that Israel's defense capability will be impaired "to a certain degree," 26.6 percent believed our defense capability will be "seriously" impaired and 4.1 percent expressed the opinion that Israel's defense capability will be "totally wiped out."

Only 17.6 percent expressed the opinion that our defense ability will be "a little or not at all impaired." The remaining 8.4 percent said they "did not know" how Israel's ability to defend itself will be affected by the sale of the AWACS to Saudi Arabia.

The polled also totally rejected the U.S. view that the sale of the planes to Saudi Arabia will ultimately contribute to Israel's security since Saudi Arabia will thus remain in the Western camp.

Of those polled 68 percent do not believe this will indeed happen, 22.5 percent believe that the sale of the aircraft will indeed contribute to Israel's security, and 9.5 percent have no opinion on the matter.

The poll encompassed a representative sample of 1,200 people personally interviewed in their homes throughout the country.

TRANSPORT DELEGATION RETURNS FROM EGYPT

TA071720 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1710 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Government Press Office release]

[Text] The Israeli delegation for transportation affairs has returned from Egypt.

The Israeli delegation to Egypt, headed by Transport Ministry Director General Mr Arye Grozbord, and the Egyptian delegation held discussions on transportation issues in Cairo from 1 November till Friday 6 November.

The two delegations have made progress on several issues connected with the checkpoints between Israel and Egypt, entry visas, travel routes and destinations for truck traffic while other issues have remained open for further deliberations.

The two delegations have agreed that a joint team of experts will discuss and submit proposals pertaining to the fees which should be imposed on trucks moving between the two countries.

Another meeting of the joint Israeli-Egyptian transport committee will be held in Israel at the beginning of December 1981.

Details on Transport Pact

TA081127 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 8 Nov 81 p 2

[Report by aviation affairs correspondent 'Amos Haddad]

[Text] A memorandum of understanding on aviation issues was signed at the end of last week between Israeli and Egyptian representatives following negotiations conducted in Cairo during the past week.

The Israeli delegation, headed by the Transport Ministry director general, Mr Arye Grozbord, returned from Cairo on Friday.

According to the agreement the number of regular flights on the Cairo-Tel Aviv lines will rise to five a week instead of the current four flights for each of the airlines involved (El Al and Nefertiti) as of 1 April 1982. It was agreed to limit the number of flight seats to 935 per week, but each of the companies can use any kind or size of plane it wishes.

It was also agreed to operate charter flights from Israel to St Catherine's in 50-seat planes (since the airfield there is unable to accommodate larger planes). It was further agreed to operate charter and regular flights to Sharm ash-Shaykh, up to two regular flights a week. The flights will be made by Aria [Israel's domestic airline] in the new DASH 7 airplanes.

As for the 'Ezyon airfield, cooperation between this field and the Elat airport was agreed upon. The Egyptians agreed to allow the landing of Israeli planes transporting tourists to Elat in the 'Ezyon field but did not agree to allow the landing in this field of foreign airlines carrying tourists to Elat.

It was concluded that this issue will be discussed anew in the next meeting on a ministerial level.

LIBYAARAB PEOPLE'S COURT TO TRY NUMAYRI 'SHORTLY'

LD062036 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] The chief of prosecution of the Arab People's Court has summoned the prosecution board to meet shortly to implement the decision made by the permanent secretariat of the Arab People's Congress during its emergency session on 12 October. The decision provides for the trial of agent Numayri, who has kneeled before America.

CONGRESS, DEMONSTRATION PROTEST U.S. MANEUVERS

## Cable to Conference

LD081510 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 8 Nov 81

[Text] The permanent secretariat of the Arab People's Congress today sent a cable to the members of the International Conference for Solidarity With the People of the Jamahiriyah. It draws attention to the gravity of the aggressive U.S. maneuvers to be held in the Arab region in partnership with the agent regimes of Sudan, Somalia and Oman.

The secretariat stresses that these aggressive maneuvers will make the situation more tense in the Arab region and in the world and will directly threaten the security and safety of the peoples of the region. It points out that by these maneuvers the U.S. administration is challenging the will of world public opinion, recently manifested in the world peoples' rejection of the U.S. military base and arms race policy.

The cable explained that more than other people the people of the Jamahiriya will be exposed to the dangers of this maneuver. This is because a large part of the maneuvers will take place in the region close to the Arab Libyan territorial airspace and waters. It is reminiscent of the aggression committed by the 6th Fleet last August against the Gulf of Sidra and the repeated provocations by the U.S. administration against the Jamahiriya. It calls on congress members to campaign for world condemnation of these plots and to condemn the terrorist policy of the U.S. administration against the people of the Jamahiriya.

## 'Biggest Popular' Protest

LD091040 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1025 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] Tripoli, 9 Nov (JANA) -- Thousands of Libyan Arab citizens and popular Arab masses in the Jamahiriya came out this morning in the biggest popular demonstration to denounce the terrorist joint U.S. maneuvers. The streets of Tripoli and other Jamahiriya towns are still brimming with demonstrators.

TRIPOLI ASKS ARAB TROOPS TO RESIST U.S. MANEUVERS

LD070032 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 2115 GMT 6 Nov 81

## [Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Just as every Arab citizen is aware that the U.S. military maneuvers on Arab land are actually a direct flagrant invasion of the Arab homeland, every soldier in the Arab armed forces is also aware of this fact. Just as the agents and tools of imperialism resort to terrorism, persecution and suppression to prevent the masses from opposing the U.S. invasion, these same agents and tools resort to the same suppressive methods against the Arab officers and men to create a favorable opportunity for the U.S. forces to carry out the invasion plan which aims at occupying the Arab homeland.

The agents and tools are now busy selecting particular divisions from among the Arab military forces for participation side by side with the U.S. forces in the military maneuvers. The selection operation is based on the assumption by these agents and tools that there are among the Arab armed forces officers and men who support them and who would consequently be ready to participate in these maneuvers, which are in fact no less than a direct invasion of the Arab land.

The agents and tools are exerting tireless efforts to select officers and men favorable to them, who would take part in maneuvers or rather invasions of the Arab homeland without clashing with the U.S. officers and men. There are numerous precedents for such clashes, about which the agents and tools are worried. The imperialist United States itself fears their repetition. On several occasions in the past, Arab officers and men have shot down U.S. aircraft and executed U.S. officers and men who were participating with them in military maneuvers.

All the divisions entrusted by the tools of government in a number of Arab countries with the task of participation in the U.S. military maneuvers must know that they are being driven to perform duties contradictory to military duty and the honor of fighting soldiers. They must know that their selection by the agent tools casts doubts and suspicions on their officers and men and makes them the center of suspicion by other members of the forces not invited to participate in the maneuvers. They must know that if these U.S. military maneuvers, which are actually acts of direct invasion of the Arab homeland, take place according to the plan prepared by Washington, the suspicions and doubts about these officers and men would then be justified.

Every Arab officer and soldier selected to participate in the U.S. invasion of the Arab homeland should ask himself: Why did I join the armed forces? Why did I choose this honorable career? When the Arab soldier finds the answer to these questions, he will readily discover that the agent ruling tools that ordered him to participate in the maneuvers alongside the U.S. forces have in fact ordered him to become an enemy of his nation and a traitor to his people and homeland.

Let the Arab officers and men remember that the fierce battles fought by the Arab nation since the beginning of this century have been against imperialism and Zionism and that the true enemies of the Arab nation are imperialism and Zionism. It is disgraceful for one to close his eyes to the danger threatening the Arabs. Furthermore, it is disgraceful for the soldier, whose main task is to defend his homeland, to become a party alongside the invader to the attack on his homeland.

Should any soldier attempt to justify his participation in the invasion by claiming that he was deceived, taken unaware and did not realize the dimensions of the plot, as of today there can be no justification for any soldier trying to justify his participation with such an excuse.

God is our witness; we have alerted you. The right way is now clear. It is better for us all to see things clearly today rather than tomorrow.

The regime of the assassinated As-Sadat used to exhaust itself in selecting forces for participation in U.S. maneuvers which took place in sensitive vital spots inside Cairo and other cities. Zionist and U.S. intelligence helped the regime of agent As-Sadat in this selection. Yet, in spite of all this, the U.S. planes that crashed during the preparations and past U.S. maneuvers, before As-Sadat was executed, were shot down by the fire of Egyptian soldiers. The ruling regime imagined that these soldiers were favorable to it and were agreeable to participating in the maneuvers with the U.S. soldiers. But neither U.S. nor Israeli intelligence succeeded in foiling the plots and designs of the Egyptian Arab officers and men who pledged to exonerate themselves and their Arab Egyptian armed forces from the charge of subservience to the agents and imperialists.

In our Arab armed forces, there are unknown men who are no less dedicated to martyrdom than their brothers who executed the death sentence on As-Sadat. These men will not hesitate to oppose the U.S. forces. They will never hesitate to join the masses of their Arab nation to check the U.S. imperialist invasion, which is being implemented at present under the guise of joint maneuvers.

Instead of history recording that they were used to carry out duties conflicting with their military honor, history will most certainly record that the officers and men selected to participate in the maneuver settled the account with the invading U.S. forces and joined ranks with the masses of their nation against the U.S. imperialist aggression.

AL-QADHDHAFI, JABIR INSPECT WEAPONS UNITS

LD081736 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1657 GMT 8 Nov 81

[Text] Tripoli, 8 Nov (JANA) -- Urgent! Urgent! Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi, supreme commander of the Arab Libyan Armed Forces, accompanied by Brig Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander in chief of the armed forces, today inspected electronic weapons units.

MOROCCO

HASSAN ADDRESSES COUNCIL FOR SAHARAN AFFAIRS

LD071418 Rabat MAP in English 1233 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Text] Ifrane, 7 Nov (MAP) -- On the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the green march, King Hassan II of Morocco delivered an important speech before the members of the Consultative Council for Saharan Affairs and in the presence of Crown Prince Sidi Mohamed and Prince Moulay Rachid.

In his speech, the Moroccan sovereign laid emphasis on the lessons the Moroccan people has derived from the green march, mainly the unification of ranks, the disposition of all the citizens to consent sacrifices to make right and justice prevail and their mobilization to defend these rights.

King Hassan II underlined further that the work Morocco has undertaken derives its significance from the teachings of Islam and the principles of peace, and that during the last six years, Morocco, aware of its role of a Muslim, civilized, and responsible state, has constantly endeavoured to preserve peace.

It is thus that Morocco, added the sovereign, favourably responded to the wish of brotherly and friendly countries by adopting a nonequivocal stance at the summit conference of Nairobi I and at Nairobi II.

King Hassan II outlined that if the Moroccan people is attached to its commitments, certain countries have no respect for theirs, precisising that the attack against Guelta Zemmur was a treble treason: It was launched against a locality where no aggression was expected. It came from a neighbouring country and it knew the use of sophisticated weapons. This urged us, added the sovereign, to denounce this cowardly aggression at the international level, to face the enemy and to reaffirm that we will respect our commitments towards Africa and the international public opinion.

King Hassan II precised that the attack against Guelta Zemmur was aimed at disturbing the appropriate climate to the organizing of a referendum through the resort to terrorism acts against the inhabitants and to subversion.

Earlier, King Hassan II reaffirmed that the meaning of the referendum scheduled in the Sahara consists in asking the citizens to confirm their allegiance to the king of Morocco and their attachment to their Moroccanity. Even though the enemies of Morocco submitted to the Fourth UN Commission a draft resolution opposing the African consensus, Morocco, underlined King Hassan II, remains determined to organize the referendum.

The ceremony was attended by Premier Maati Bouabid, several members of the Moroccan Government, the speaker of the House of Representatives Mr Dey Ould Sidi Baba, the king's advisers and several civil and military top officials.

#### TUNISIA

##### PRESIDENT BOURGUIBA REAFFIRMS CONFIDENCE IN MZALI

LD090952 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] The grand struggler President Habib Bourguiba yesterday reaffirmed his confidence in Mohamed Mzali as prime minister and secretary general of the Destourian Socialist Party. He also affirmed his confidence in the other members of the government. He expressed his admiration for the efforts exerted to implement Bourguiba's policy and political line.

Announcing this, Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali said after conferring with President Bourguiba at the Republican Palace at Carthage that he discussed with the president today's meeting of the first session of parliament and received his directives in this regard. He said the president, in his capacity as party chairman, informed him as to which persons he is nominating for the various posts in parliament.

#### WESTERN SAHARA

##### POLISARIO SETS CONDITIONS ON SAHARA REFERENDUM

NC081655 Paris AFP in English 1648 GMT 8 Nov 81

[Text] Algiers, 8 Nov (AFP) -- The Polisario Front today said there was no possibility for a referendum on self-determination in the Western Sahara without a complete pull-out of Moroccan forces there and the "dismantling of the system that holds our people hostage."

The Polisario announced the demands in a communique issued here after a two-day meeting, which ended yesterday (Saturday), of top officials of the movement.

The Polisario attacked "Morocco's new escalation of the war" which the movement said was illustrated by increasing U.S. military and diplomatic support of Rabat.

An Organization of African Unity (OAU) proposed peace settlement in the six-year war calls for a cease-fire followed by a referendum on self-determination in the disputed territory.

But it is out of the question to envisage "the possibilities of the application of such a procedure without the total retreat of the troops of occupation and the dismantling of the system that holds our people hostage," the Polisario communique said.

##### ABDELAZIZ LETTER URGES SAUDI KING'S MEDIATION

LD081816 Algiers APS in Arabic 1400 GMT 8 Nov 81

[Text] Hawzah, 8 Nov (APS) -- The secretary general of the Polisario Front and chairman of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic [SDAR] Command Council, Mohamed Abdelaziz sent a letter from Hawzah to King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia. The letter states:

"Through your majesty we call on the king of Morocco to put an end to war against our people and to enter peace negotiations with our government to put an end to the shedding of Arab and Islamic blood and to guarantee peace, stability and security for this region of the Arab world."

In the same letter, Mohamed Abdelaziz drew the attention of the king of Saudi Arabia to "the grave developments in the Arab maghreb as a result of the occupation of a number of places in SDAR territory by the Kingdom of Morocco."

MINISTER VIEWS U.S. MILITARY TOUR AS 'GRAVE'

LD071120 Algiers APS in Arabic 0800 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Text] Paris, 7 Nov (APS) -- Saharan Information Minister and Polisario Political Bureau member Ould Salek made a statement during a stopover in Paris yesterday, in which he stressed the "extremely grave character" of the recent tour of Morocco and the occupied territories of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic [SDAR] by a U.S. military delegation.

The Saharan minister also said: "We have learned through the press that a U.S. military delegation including some 30 experts has visited the occupied territories of the SDAR."

"The SDAR Government and the Polisario Front regard this as extremely grave. In fact, the presence of a foreign power like the United States alongside the Moroccan forces of aggression has disastrous consequences to security in Africa and the world."

"The internationalization of a decolonization conflict contradicts all the resolutions of international organizations and does great harm to U.S. prestige and interests in Africa and the world. We now realize that the Moroccan press campaign launched in the last few weeks was intended to justify today's effective presence of U.S. military personnel in the Western Sahara conflict."

"With regard to this new situation, we issue an urgent appeal to the OAU, the UN and the entire international community to bear their full responsibilities concerning this act aimed at depriving the Saharan people of their land and rights and at obstructing the efforts of the international organizations seeking a peacefully negotiated settlement between Morocco and the Polisario Front."

CHADINTER-AFRICAN FORCE SET TO LEAVE FOR CHAD

AB071328 Paris AFP in French 1253 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Text] Lagos, 7 Nov (AFP) -- The inter-African force will be made up of about 5,000 soldiers, including 2,000 Nigerians, according to well-informed sources in Nigeria.

Gebre-Egziabher Dawit said before his departure for Nairobi that to his knowledge the OAU had been informed by Nigeria that two battalions (about 2,000 men) would be ready to leave for Chad within 2 days. A Zairian battalion will be ready on Sunday morning while the Senegalese troops have been ready for 2 days. Dawit said he did not know about the situation in Gabon and Benin.

To Dawit (as well as to Nigeria), it is essential for the different contingents to arrive simultaneously in Chad, even if it means choosing one assembling point, which eventually could be the Nigerian capital.

Concerning the proposal of the French Government to give logistical assistance, Dawit said that the OAU has been mandated to look for assistance from African countries, but not from non-African countries. If France sends assistance, it should be considered a bilateral affair between a country which is sending troops -- France -- and not as cooperation between the OAU and France, he added.

The representative of the OAU General Secretariat indicated that the pan-African organization last September asked Cameroon to supervise the establishment of an integrated national army in Chad, while Algeria was asked to provide logistical and financial assistance for the Chadian police. The OAU mission will later visit Addis Ababa and Ndjamena, Dawit stated in conclusion.

GOUKOUNI, NIGERIA'S SHAGARI HOLD TALKS

AB071338 Paris AFP in English 1330 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Text] Lagos, 7 Nov (AFO) -- Chad President Goukouni Oueddei left here today for Ndjamena after talks with Nigerian head of state Shehu Shagari on the situation created by his request for Libyan troops to withdraw from Chad.

A Nigerian official said that Mr Goukouni, who flew to Lagos yesterday from talks in Paris, expressed fears over the vacuum created by the Libyan withdrawal, which began five days ago. He reportedly told President Shagari that anything can happen in Chad, where the Libyans first arrived last December to help Mr Goukouni's loyalist troops win the civil war.

Nigeria, which now has two battalions on standby to join a pan-African peace force in Chad, is holding its men back until the other contingents are ready, to avoid being the only one on the ground.

Soon after Mr Goukouni left for home a special flight took off for Nairobi with Nigerian External Affairs Minister Ishaya Audu, Organisation of African Unity envoy Gebre-Egziabher Dawit and a senior Chadian official for talks on the pan-African peace plan with President Daniel arap Moi, this year's OAU chairman.

PARIS DAILY CITES GOUKOUNI ON LIBYAN PULLOUT

PM061529 Paris LE MATIN in French 4 Nov 81 p 8

[Ch.C. Paris interview with Chadian President Goukouni Oueddei; -- date not given]

[Text] When you ask President Goukouni Oueddei whether he really believes that the withdrawal of Libyan troops from his country will take place in the coming weeks, he looks at you in astonishment: "It all depends on the means at the disposal of the inter-African force sent in by the OAU. It all depends on the OAU...." After some hesitation, he recovers his assurance and asserts: "The decision we announced sets 31 December as the date for the withdrawal. That is a decision made by a sovereign government." Then, with obvious impatience, he adds: "We shall see...."

[Question] Did you keep Colonel al-Qadhdhafi informed of your intentions?

[Answer] I spoke of them to Commander Jallud. But I did not mention a date to him.

[Question] What do you think of Hissein Habre's decision to "freeze" his military activities?

[Answer] Hissein Habre does not exist. He has no military existence. And if some people attach importance to him, that is because of the aid he receives from Egypt and Sudan.

[Question] Rumors have been circulating to the effect that your foreign minister, Acyl Ahmat, attempted a coup against you, to Libya's advantage.

[Answer] That is propaganda, a flagrant lie. Nothing has happened between Acyl and me. The proof? He is here in Paris with me. (Footnote: on Monday evening [2 November], at a dinner held by Claude Cheysson for his African colleagues, including Acyl Ahmat, the latter launched into violent criticism of French policy in Chad. In particular, he accused the Elysee of supplying material aid -- ammunition and light arms -- to the Chadian Army).

FAN OFFICIAL VIEWS PEACE FORCE, LIBYAN WITHDRAWAL

AB061415 Paris AFP in French 1037 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] Khartoum, 6 Nov (AFP) -- If the inter-African peacekeeping force in Chad is coming to serve as a bodyguard for Goukouni Oueddei, we will reject it; Korom Ahmed, a member of the Command Council of the Northern Armed Forces (FAN) of Hissene Habre declared on Friday in Khartoum in an interview with AFP.

According to Korom Ahmed, who was returning from the front, the Chadian president does not represent Chad and he has shown his true colors during the last 2 years. To impose him on the people, he said, would be a great mistake.

The FAN authority, however, added that it is the duty of the higher authorities of his movement to comment on whether it is the opportune time to negotiate with Goukouni.

Asked about the reasons which led Libya to withdraw its troops from Chad, Korom Ahmed said that the decision was due to international pressures and the military pressures of his movement. He stressed that as far back as mid-October, the Libyans had started to pullout from Dadre, Gereda and Iriba.

After questioning Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's real intentions in making such a decision, the FAN authority declared that it would be interesting to see whether the Libyans would pull out of the Daouzo area of more than 100,000 sq km, in the northern part of Chad, which Chadians consider an integral part of their territory.

We also wonder, he went on, what happened between Mitterand and Al-Qadhdhafi because we have noticed unfortunately that the French president has resumed the policy of his predecessor. He thinks that by taking Goukouni Queddei off the Libyans' hands, he will make him a good African head of state.

In the face of France's desire to implant itself again in Chad, the FAN authority concluded that only the implementation of the August 1979 Lagos accord would return peace to Chad..

VICE PRESIDENT URGES END TO FACTIONALISM

ABO71133 Paris AFP in French 1019 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Text] Ndjamen, 7 Nov (AFP) -- Chadian authorities have increased their appeals to put an end to the spirit of factionalism, as if the present withdrawal of Libyan troops is likely to encourage this thinking.

In a communique, Col Abdel Kader Kamougue, the vice president of the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT], warned against any attempt on the part of the faction leaders to resume the battle for leadership after the withdrawal of the Libyan forces.

Colonel Kamougue also asked neighboring countries to abstain from any action likely to cause any faction to take up arms, openly referring to Libya and Sudan.

The Libyan Army recently supported soldiers from the Democratic and Revolutionary Committee of Foreign Ministers Acyl Ahmat in bloody clashes with the First Army of Interior Minister Mahamat Abba Said at Mongo and Doubali, villages east of Ndjamen.

Sudan, on its part, has served as sanctuary for Hissein Habre's rebel troops since the end of the Ndjamen war in December 1980.

In an interview with the AFP, Colonel Kamougue stated, however, that he is convinced that most of the faction leaders are fully concerned over a dialogue and do not intend to stir up their differences. I have received assurances from them, he affirmed.

The GUNT vice president nonetheless excluded Hissein Habre from all discussions; this man's nationalism is not ours. He has harmed us too much, he stated. Colonel Kamougue also said that the GUNT had on many occasions asked Libya not to behave like a force of occupation in Chad, to avoid being a divisive factor in the eyes of the population. The GUNT decision to ask for the immediate withdrawal of the Libyan troops from the country was very timely, he felt.

Colonel Kamougue then expressed the hope that the inter-African force would be stationed very quickly in Chad. No dilatory procedure should bring it into question or delay it, the communique underlined.

Colonel Kamougue added that the presence of this neutral force will allow the Chadian Government to fully assume its responsibilities, without any pressure or prejudices from the factions, to hold free, fair and democratic elections.

In another development, UNITE, the Chadian national weekly, expresses concern for the future. History shows us that the withdrawal of forces of occupation generally has disastrous consequences on the country, UNITE wrote, recalling the example of the French troops. Do we have any assurances that the withdrawal of the Libyans from Chad will be done without any problems, and we will not see the resurgence of centers of dissidence without Libya's benevolence? the weekly asked.

ZAIRETROOP CONTINGENT TO LEAVE FOR CHAD IN 'FEW HOURS'

AB090641 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] The arrival of the Zairian contingent participating in the inter-African neutral peacekeeping force is a matter of some few hours. In fact, 500 Zairian troops will be airlifted to Ndjamena within the next few hours by 3 Transall and 1 DC-8 planes placed at the disposal of the Executive Council by France.

The arrival of the Zairian contingent will mark the effective start of the implementation of the process to install the neutral peacekeeping force in Chad. This force will be composed of 5,000 men of whom 2,000 are Nigerians and 500 Zairians. As for the withdrawal of the Libyan troops from Ndjamena, it is still in process at the airport in the Chadian capital.

Group Opposes Participation

AB061928 Paris AFP in French 0959 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] Brussels, 6 Nov (AFP) -- The Federation of Zairians Living Abroad, a movement opposed to the regime of President Mobutu Sese Seko and headed by former Prime Minister Nguza Karl-I-Bond, currently living in exile in Brussels, issued a communique on Thursday, expressing its opposition to President Mobutu's decision to participate in the inter-African force in Chad.

According to the federation, Mobutu's army, which is recruited on a tribal basis and is trained by foreign officers, is not in any way qualified to take part in an inter-African force. The federation also disclosed in its communique that there are South African mercenaries in certain special units of the Zairian Army.

ANGOLADEFENSE MINISTRY REPORTS SOUTH AFRICAN ATTACKS

AB080719 Paris AFP in English 0710 GMT 8 Nov 81

[Text] Luanda, 8 Nov (AFP) -- South African warplanes made two attacks in southern Angola last week, the Defence Ministry said here Saturday night.

A communique signed by Defence Minister Major Pedro Maria Tonha said six South African Air Force planes bombarded Angolan Army positions in the Cahama region on Thursday, killing one soldier and wounding two others.

The next day, two South African Mirage jets penetrated 200 kms (125 miles) into Angolan airspace and shot down an Angolan Air Force plane that was on a routine flight, after ordering it unsuccessfully to go to South Africa, the ministry said. The pilot was wounded, the ministry said.

MADAGASCARPRIME MINISTER WARNS ABOUT POLITICAL RUMORS

NC070807 Paris AFP in English 0801 GMT 8 Nov 81

[Text] Antananarivo, 7 Nov (AFP) -- Malagasy Prime Minister Desire Rakotoarijaona yesterday warned citizens not to heed political rumours which he said were aimed at rocking the regime, Radio Madagascar reported today.

For the past week, this city has been full of unconfirmed reports that the prime minister would resign or be assigned to house residence.

Mr Rakotoarijaona was appointed prime minister by President Didier Ratsiraka in August 1977.

Soccer Riots 'Premeditated'

AB090941 Paris AFP in French 0808 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] Antananarivo, 9 Nov (AFP) -- Vandalism and looting took place in the Malagasy capital after a football match, it was noted yesterday evening.

Many stores, particularly shoe stops, were ransacked or burned and cars were upturned or burned, especially at the Soarano Station (town center).

Radio-Madagascar this morning stressed that some individuals with hidden intentions caused confusion and engaged in looting outside the Mahamasina Stadium where the national football championship took place. The radio indicated that many of those involved in the looting and acts of provocation were arrested by the security forces who intervened immediately.

The national radio asks whether this act resulted from the outcome of the football match, which pitted the Fima team from Antananarivo against the Fortior Club of Majunga (3-0 in favor of Fima), or if it was premeditated. The radio, recalling rumors circulating in Antananarivo on national affairs aimed at discrediting the Malagasy revolution, felt that yesterday's disturbances were prepared in advance and that those who participated were only executing orders.

The situation was calm in the Malagasy capital this morning.

NAMIBIAOVAMBO AUTHORITIES REPORT ON INFLUX OF ANGOLANS

## 5,200 Refugees

LD361256 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] The office of the chairman of the Ovambo Executive Committee has disclosed that so far 6,200 Angolan refugees have crossed the border into Ovambo, in northern South-West Africa, since military operation Proteus in southern Angola in August. The statement said it was expected that most of the refugees would go back to Angola once life in the southern regions returned to normal.

The Red Cross in South-West Africa and the territory's health department are providing food and clothing for the refugees.

## Army Elements Captured

LD072208 Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Text] Fifteen Angolans, including 8 members of FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] the military wing of the ruling MPLA, have been captured by security forces in northern South-West Africa/Namibia during the past few days. The FAPLA members were caught in two separate incidents near the Ovambo towns of Oshikango and Nkongo. In the latest incident seven Angolan civilians and one FAPLA member were caught by police at (Eshoki). All those caught said they had come to Ovambo to find food. Food is virtually unobtainable in southern Angola. A security force spokesman said at Oshakati that large numbers of civilians continue to flee across the border into Ovambo, but this is the first time that FAPLA members have left Angola because of conditions there.

## SWAPO Position 'Uncertain'

LD062040 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] The headquarters of the territory force of South-West Africa Namibia has announced that 97 armed SWAPO terrorists have been killed in skirmishes in the operational area in the past 3 weeks. A spokesman said it had now become clear that since operation (?Carnation) and operation Proteus SWAPO terrorists had moved away from southern Angola to Ovambo in order to remain alive.

The spokesman said the terrorists were unwilling to return to southern Angola because of SWAPO's uncertain position there and the shortage of food in the area. The food shortage had also forced southern Angolans to seek refuge in Ovambo.

It had become clear that the morale of the SWAPO terrorists was very low and was deteriorating further. Intensified actions by security forces would make the situation for the terrorists even worse and they would be forced to return to southern Angola despite the bad conditions there.

It was announced earlier that three security force men had been killed in the operation.

SWAPO OFFICIAL CITES SOUTH AFRICAN INTRANSIGENCE

AB061305 Paris AFP in English 1253 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] Salisbury, 6 Nov (AFP) -- Despite the current Western settlement initiative, the Namibian guerrillas see no indication that South Africa is willing to move toward independence for their homeland, a guerrilla leader said here today.

Moses Garoeb, secretary-general of the Southwest Africa People's Organization, said in an interview with AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that while SWAPO remained committed to the UN independence plan for the moment, the guerrillas cannot continue negotiations for the next 10 years.

"At some point SWAPO will say this is where we stop now -- and then we go out for all-out war," said Mr Garoeb, who has been in Zimbabwe for nearly a week conferring with government leaders.

He said they had been talking both about SWAPO's reaction to the constitutional proposals for Namibia being advanced by the five Western nations negotiating with South Africa, and about bilateral SWAPO-ZIMBABWEAN relations.

Despite a visit here earlier this year by SWAPO President Sam Nujoma, during which he appeared with Prime Minister Robert Mugabe at a big Salisbury rally. SWAPO still does not have offices in Zimbabwe.

Mr Garoeb said his talks with the Zimbabweans had been very fruitful. He has met Mr Mugabe, Foreign Minister Witness Mangwende and other officials.

Mr Garoeb told AFP that SWAPO had seen no change in South Africa's attitude toward unsponsored elections in Namibia since January, when Pretoria's delegation torpedoed peace talks in Geneva by refusing to agree to ceasefire in the guerrilla war. The South Africans justified their action by saying the United Nations was biased toward SWAPO.

"On the contrary, we think that they haven't really taken the vital political decision yet to implement the UN plan for elections that SWAPO is tipped to win," Mr Garoeb said.

He noted that the mission from the Western-five -- United States, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada -- that is today finishing its African consultations in Kenya is not saying anything about what South Africa had said or what South Africa has committed itself to.

Mr Garoeb said that in four years of negotiations under the auspices of the five, "South Africa has raised a series of objections, which it seems the five are trying to satisfy without meeting our concerns. Even if we dropped all our concerns and demands tomorrow, South Africa would still find another excuse not to move forward," the SWAPO main said. He called for a clear-out, categorical commitment that they are now ready to implement resolution 435 of the Security Council that embodies the UN plan.

Calling the present negotiations a beautiful delaying tactic from which South Africa was benefitting, Mr Garoeb said: "We cannot continue indefinitely with this exercise... Our central committee has decided that at some point SWAPO will say well, stop now, we're not negotiating any more."

"We would not be saying that Resolution 435 is out. We'd simply be saying that the other party is not interested in the resolution. While for the moment we remain very committed to 435, that does not mean we can remain talking for the next 10 years," Mr Garoeb said. "I do not think anyone could expect us to do that."

On the specifics of the West's constitutional proposals, the SWAPO official said his party was against the provision that a two-thirds majority be required in the Namibian parliament to amend the constitution. He would not comment on SWAPO's overall response, saying it would be decided later by the central committee in Luanda, Angola.

SOUTH AFRICABOTHA: GOVERNMENT TRYING TO REACH AGREEMENT

LD062054 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] The South African minister of foreign affairs, Mr Roelof Botha, says his government is trying to reach agreement with the South-West African/Namibian political parties and the Western five nations on the grounds of common aims. He said the task was not easy, but it was also not impossible.

Asked to comment on reported tensions between the government and the internal parties of South-West Africa on the settlement talks, Mr Botha said he did not see his way clear to debate in public details of the talks taking place in Windhoek. He was also not prepared to debate in the media the negotiations taking place with the Western five contact group and the different political parties in the territory. After the conclusion of their talks in Windhoek, both he and the prime minister had addressed news conferences and had replied to questions. At this stage there was nothing to add.

FIRST NUCLEAR POWERPLANT TESTS SUCCESSFULLY

NC061732 Paris AFP in English 1721 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] Paris, 6 Nov (AFP) -- A major test at South Africa's Koeberg nuclear power plant, the country's first, was successfully completed on Wednesday, Framatome, the French firm involved in the project, announced here today.

The test was to try out the primary circuit in the reactor's first unit under pressure and marks the end of a stage in the project, Framatome said.

The first phase of the controversial reactor, located some 30 kms (18 miles) north of Cape Town on the Atlantic coast, is scheduled to begin operating in 1982 with the second stage being put into operation a year later.

South Africa still has not obtained a supply of the enriched uranium the reactor will need in order to run the reactor. In 1978, the U.S. Congress banned sales of enriched uranium, which could be used to make nuclear bombs, to all countries that did not agree to inspections of their nuclear sites by the International Atomic Energy Agency. South Africa has refused to sign a nuclear non-proliferation treaty. But informed Western sources have said in Johannesburg that the U.S. ban on delivery of the uranium may be lifted in coming months.

ZIMBABWEMUGABE ALLUDES TO POSITION OF WHITE FARMERS

LD090942 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Excerpt] The prime minister, Comrade Mugabe, says that there are some people who do not believe that Africans are now holding the reins of government in Zimbabwe, especially in the [words indistinct]. Comrade Mugabe said such people are going to be grilled until they conform and recognize the truth. Speaking at a rally at (Mubunda) Township in the Urungwe communal area today about 25 km north-west of Karoi, the prime minister indicated that white commercial farmers are working in the country through the government's compassionate spirit.